BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV OUT AFTER 35 YEARS

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 6.00 Dn Israel NIS. 3.00 Oman 1.000 Rials
Austria 22 S. Italy 2,000 Lire Portugal 160 Esc.
Bahrain 0.800 Dn Jordan 1 JD Qatar 8.00 Rials
Belgium 50 B.Fr. Kenya Shs. 35 Rep. of Ireland 80 P.
Cyprus C.£ 0.93 Kuwait 500 Fils South Arabia 7.00 R.
Denmark 11.00 D.Kr. Lebanon U.S.$1.10 Spain 150 Ptas.
Egypt E.P 3.250 Libya L.Dn. 0.60 Sweden 9.00 S.Kr.
Finland 8.50 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr.
France 7.50 F. Madeira 165 Esc. Tunisia 1.000 Dm
Germany 2.70 D.M. Morocco 10.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain 0.65 Netherlands 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. 2.00 Dirh
Greece 150 Dr. Norway 9.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50 85
Iran 115 Rials Nigeria 10.00 Naira Yugoslavia 94.000 D.

No. 33,193 45/89 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11-12, 1989 ESTABLISHED 1887

Michael Probst/Reuters

Udo Weitz/The Associated Press

An East German border guard offering a flower Friday to West Berliners sitting on the wall, and, at right, work in progress on the dismantling of a section.

Parts of the Wall Are Taken Down, Soviets Warn Against Reunification

Moscow Affirms Borders

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union welcomed on Friday what it called the "virtual destruction of the Berlin Wall" but issued a stern warning that it would not tolerate the reunification of the two German states or an East German departure from the Warsaw Pact.

Moscow's position against reunification clashes sharply with that taken by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who spoke in West Berlin Friday night of the "unity of the German nation."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that while East Berlin's historic decision to permit its citizens to travel and emigrate freely to the West was causing a "brain drain" and "could lead to economic and political instability" in Europe, the decision was a "positive" development that "destroyed all the stereotypes about the Iron Curtain."

As he has with the radical political shifts in Poland and Hungary, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has maintained a line of noninterference during East Germany's upheavals. But the Kremlin made it clear, as well, that it opposed any attempts by Bonn to begin a process of reunification of the two Germanys.

"Bonn should take it into account that any policies considering changes in borders would not be suitable to any government in Europe and would cause deep mistrust," Mr. Gerasimov said. "A new regime has started on the East German side of the border, but the border does remain."

Moscow and Bonn appear headed for a prolonged debate on "the German question." In an emotional speech, Mr. Kohl said of East and West Germany, "We are, and will remain, one nation and we belong together. Step-by-step, we must find the way to our common future."

The news agency Tass, an authoritative voice of the Soviet government, said, "The pulling down of the Berlin Wall, which has sym-

See WARNING, Page 4

Party Sets Sweeping Changes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — East German border guards began dismantling sections of the Berlin Wall on Friday night, a day after East Berlin opened its borders to free travel.

New crossings were being opened in the wall as the East German Communist Party announced a plan for sweeping change, including free elections, new plans for the economy and parliamentary scrutiny of the security forces. But it was still unclear just how much power the ruling Communist Party was prepared to relinquish.

Tens of thousands of East Germans streamed into West Berlin and other parts of West Germany after a heady night of celebrating the opening of the wall and other borders.

In the Prenzlauer Berg district of East Berlin, about 50 East Germans watched in amazement on a darkened side street next to the main sport stadium, as work began on a new crossing.

Later, a huge cheer went up from the crowd, which was growing by the minute, as an army bulldozer arrived to clear away sections of the concrete wall that was erected 28 years ago in an overnight operation to keep East Germans in.

The East German leader, Egon Krenz, in a continuing effort to stop an exodus of his people to the West, dismissed four more members of the ruling Politburo on Friday and started an investigation of "gross mistakes" made by the leadership under his predecessor, Erich Honecker.

Mr. Krenz told a huge rally in East Berlin that the radical changes in policy he has introduced "will not be turned back." He said the East German leadership had learned "a major lesson we won't forget" — that people would come back if given the freedom to travel.

East and West Berliners joined in dancing atop the Berlin Wall during the celebrations that lasted through the night and into Friday morning. More than 50,000 East Berliners crossed into West Berlin during the night, said the West

See WALL, Page 4

'We Belong Together,' Kohl Tells Throng in Berlin

Reuters

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl told thousands of cheering Berliners on Friday that West and East Germany belonged together and had to work for a common future.

The chancellor interrupted a trip to Poland to witness firsthand the scenes of jubilation and pandemonium that followed East Germany's decision to open its frontiers with West Germany.

West German government officials said Mr. Kohl was seeking an urgent meeting with the East German leader, Egon Krenz, to discuss the country's upheaval.

"We are and will remain one nation, and we belong together," Mr. Kohl said at a rally outside the West Berlin town hall. "Step by step, we *must* find the way to our common future."

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, trying to calm the worries of his country's allies, said at the rally that no nation needed to fear a reconciliation between the Germanys.

"No danger has ever emanated from a free and democratic Germany," Mr. Genscher told the rally. "No one need be afraid when the doors between East and West open.

"We are telling all our neighbors in East and West: We are a Western democracy."

Mr. Kohl called on the East Berlin leadership to allow free elections.

"Give up your power monopoly, clear the way," he said.

The Bonn leader wanted a session with Mr. Krenz before he resumed his visit to Poland on Saturday, West Germans said.

They said officials were trying to set a time for the meeting, which would cap a week of great change in East Germany and in its relations with the West.

"People in the German Democratic Republic have a right to free and secret elections and a free press and political parties," Mr. Kohl said. "Our fellow countrymen are fighting for these rights, and we are fully behind them."

Mr. Kohl said Bonn was ready to help East Germans in all aspects of their lives.

"This is our duty to the unity of the German nation," he said.

The West Germans said they were not sure whether Mr. Kohl would meet with Mr. Krenz on Friday night, ahead of an emergency West German cabinet meeting in Bonn on Saturday.

Mr. Kohl addressed a surging crowd in front of the town hall minutes after the West Berlin governing mayor, Walter Momper, announced that more openings in the Berlin Wall would be made within the hour.

The chancellor, who pledged huge financial aid to East Germany earlier this week, said changes there would encourage people to stay.

Hundreds of thousands of East Germans mistrustful of their leadership's commitment to liberalization have bolted West in recent weeks, many making hazardous trips through Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

"We are ready to help you rebuild your country," Mr. Kohl said. "You are not alone."

"We have all worked for this day," the chancellor said. "At this moment when the wall is falling, we should also spare a thought for those who died at the wall."

Willy Brandt, a former chancellor and the mayor of Berlin when the wall was built in 1961, said no one could have forecast the dramatic events of the last few days.

Kiosk

Bush Proposes Housing Bill

DALLAS (NYT) — President George Bush proposed a three-year legislative package Friday providing more than $7 billion in mortgage assistance for low-income families, tax breaks for first-time home buyers and expanded aid to homeless people, who, he said, "live a nightmare in the midst of the American dream."

Speaking to the National Association of Realtors in Dallas, Mr. Bush called the program "a comprehensive agenda to help bring basic shelter and affordable housing within reach of millions of Americans." He did not say where he would find the money for the program in the U.S. budget. The loans would begin in fiscal 1991.

General News

Gorbachev's hope: the changes in Eastern Europe would help at home. Page 3.

The Western alliance faced a challenge from the events in East Germany. Page 5.

A Nicaragua rebel leader vowed to "put an end" to the Sandinistas. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Rémy Martin & Co. and Cointreau SA announced plans to merge. Page 11.

Donald E. Petersen will retire as chairman of Ford Motor Co. on March 1. Page 11.

Crossword Page 7.

Dow Close
Up 21.92
2,625.61

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.8675
Pound	1.5675
Yen	143.45
FF	6.326

Uncertainty for Community

Will Bonn's Priority Be Unity of Germany, or of EC?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dramatic opening of the border between the two Germanys has suddenly confronted the European Community with what may be the toughest challenge since its formation in the 1950s, analysts and international officials said Friday.

At stake, they said, is whether West Germany will continue in the mainstream of West European economic and political integration, as it has since World War II, or whether Bonn will now be tempted to give top priority to reunifying the German nation.

If Bonn chooses the unification course, the fear among many of West Germany's partners, and particularly in France, is that the community's drive toward a more politically and economically united Western Europe could be slowed or even halted.

As a result, the French president, François Mitterrand, is likely to seek to bind West Germany even more firmly into the West by pressing ahead with plans for EC economic and monetary union as rapidly as possible.

That in turn poses an acute political dilemma for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who intensely dislikes economic and monetary union but is under increasing pressure not to let Britain become completely isolated from its EC partners.

And the debate in the community is not just over East and West Germany. The rapid pace of change in Poland and Hungary has already sparked much broader discussion of whether the 12 member states should accelerate their plans for closer union in Western Europe alone, or mark time to make it easier for the East European countries to catch up.

If the community slows down to accommodate the East Europeans, many analysts say they believe it could lose all chance of developing into the closely knit federation, perhaps along the lines of a United States of Europe, that many West Europeans want.

Some West German analysts predicted Friday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl would again seek to reassure his partners, at the EC summit meeting next month, that West Germany was not planning to drift eastward.

"It would not be good to play around with the instrument that has brought us to where we are right now, which is West European integration," said Peter Weilemann, deputy director of research at the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, a leading West German foreign policy foundation.

In any case, he added, West Germany could not do enough for the East European countries on its

See EUROPE, Page 4

Bush Orders Aid to Bonn

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, lauding East Germany's lifting of travel restrictions as a dramatic advance for freedom, is ordering "all possible assistance" to help West Germany cope with the flood of refugees from East Germany.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, reflecting Friday on the decree Thursday by the East German authorities to open the border, said he hoped it would lead to greater freedoms. "Hopefully, now they'll move in the area of other freedoms," he said in a television interview. "Hopefully, we'll see movement toward free and open democratic elections."

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the president, who left Washington Friday for a trip to Texas, intended to talk to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of

See U.S., Page 4

Neighbor Meeting Neighbor

Cars and Wide-Eyed Strollers Jam Into West Berlin

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The sudden and dramatic opening of the Berlin Wall turned the western half of the long-divided city into a huge street party for the second night running late Friday.

The East German authorities threw open Checkpoint Charlie and other crossings that have been closed to most East Germans since the wall went up 28 years ago.

East Germans came over in even greater numbers than on the previous night, the police said, creating enormous traffic jams with their boxy Trabant and Wartburg cars.

People thronged so thickly along the Kurfürstendamm, West Berlin's premier shopping street, that there was scarcely room to move, even though the police barred traffic from it and surrounding streets.

They strolled slowly, in couples, in groups and in families, holding hands and singing and savoring the glittering store windows with undisguised relish.

Street traders did a lively business in frankfurters, which people munched as they walked in the crisp 10-degree-centigrade (50 Fahrenheit) and clear weather.

At a large electronic billboard on the Kurfürstendamm, people watched news flashes and cheered when they read about the resignation of the Bulgarian Communist Party leader, Todor Zhivkov.

A large discothèque on the elegant street was doing roaring business but not making much money: entrance was free for East German citizens. West Berliners bought drinks from their neighbors across the wall, even pressed money into their hands.

Although traffic was barred from much of the city, the police turned a blind eye to the East German cars parked everywhere.

It seemed clear that East Berliners out to enjoy themselves in West Berlin for the first time in nearly three decades were having a more enjoyable time than those who attended a party rally to listen to Egon Krenz, the East German leader, on the other side of the wall. The rally, seen on television in West Berlin, appeared to be well disciplined and somber in comparison with the joyful chaos on the western side of the wall.

Hundreds of people danced on top of the wall at the Brandenburg Gate. Some chipped pieces off it with hammers and chisels and took them away as souvenirs. East German policemen, relaxed and friendly for a change, made no effort to stop them.

The wall that snakes for 28 miles (45 kilometers) across the city and the barbed-wire fences, trenches, mine fields, concrete blockhouses and 300 watchtowers that stretch for 75 miles around West

See ELATION, Page 4

AP

Todor Zhivkov

Foreign Minister Replaces Zhivkov as Party Chief

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SOFIA — President Todor Zhivkov, Eastern Europe's longest-serving leader, resigned Friday after 35 years of guiding the Bulgarian Communist Party with old-line orthodoxy.

Mr. Zhivkov, 78, was immediately replaced as the party general secretary by his longtime foreign minister, Petur Mladenov, who is viewed here as likely to take a somewhat more flexible approach toward economic and political restructuring.

At the same time Mr. Zhivkov gave up his government position as president of the State Council. It will be up to the politically weak National Assembly to choose his successor.

Since Mr. Zhivkov and other top officials had begun to talk recently about the need to separate state and party roles, it seemed possible that someone other than Mr. Mladenov, 53, could be selected.

Mr. Zhivkov's resignation Friday came as a surprise but not as a total shock to Western diplomats, who said that the Bulgarian leader apparently had fallen victim to the fast-paced changes elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Bulgarian officials are said to have confided that Mr. Zhivkov did not want to stay too long and risk being toppled suddenly from power like Janos Kadar of Hungary or Erich Honecker of East Germany.

There were strong rumors of more shifts to come in top party echelons, but the state press agency and television network made no announcements. The prospects for genuine change here, several diplomats said, are likely to be determined by the extent of any future shake-up.

■ Out of Politburo

Mr. Zhivkov also resigned from the Politburo, the official BTA news agency said as reported by Western news services.

Diplomats and dissidents said they had expected Mr. Mladenov to be dropped from the party leadership because he reportedly had angered hard-liners by pressing for an international meeting in Sofia last week, an occasion that allowed independent groups to campaign publicly for political change.

Although Bulgaria has paid lip service to change, the leadership has so far not carried out the kind of broad restructuring enacted in Hungary and Poland, where the Communists have significantly loosened their grip on power.

Mr. Mladenov has been in the Politburo since December 1977.

Mr. Zhivkov gained ultimate power as head of the Communist Party in March 1954, with the backing of Bulgarian supporters of Stalin. Two years later he sided with Nikita S. Khrushchev, Stalin's successor and ideological foe.

Dogmatic and conservative, Mr. Zhivkov displayed surprising ability to smooth over party dissent to emerge with his leadership strengthened. He began consolidating his power, purging opponents and sending the most dangerous ones into exile.

By 1964, his authority was firm enough to survive an anti-Khrushchev backlash. A year later he emerged unscathed from a coup attempt.

The brief BTA dispatch Friday said the Central Committee had formally thanked Mr. Zhivkov for his "long, selfless service to the party and the people."

His resignation comes one week after thousands of demonstrators gathered in Sofia in the first known pro-restructuring rally in postwar Bulgaria.

Mr. Zhivkov and other senior officials had pledged to work toward separating party and state functions and introducing a measure of democracy by amending the constitution. *(AP, AFP)*

Rebels Spurn Offer Of Truce and Vow To Defeat Managua

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A Nicaraguan rebel leader spurned on Friday a proposal by Managua for his forces to disband and instead vowed at the first peace talks between the two parties in 16 months to "put an end" to the Sandinista government.

The chief negotiator for the rebels, Enrique Bermúdez, just before heading into the second day of talks Friday, said he had reason to "doubt the sincerity" of an offer by Managua to meet contra demands for a truce and amnesty.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, said before the talks opened that those demands would be met if the rebels agreed to demobilize.

But Mr. Bermúdez asserted that the Sandinista government had not offered a true amnesty and was merely proposing to release political prisoners from jail, stopping short of restoring their civil and political rights.

As the talks opened Thursday, the U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, demanded an the immediate restoration of the cease-fire, which was canceled by Managua last week. They also demanded the right to base their fully armed forces in special security zones inside the country while free elections are prepared.

The contras offered to discuss other conditions, such as demobilization, later.

In Miami on Friday, contra leaders announced the formation of a "civilian-military commission" to replace the organization's directorate.

A contra military spokesman, Alejandro Acevedo, said that the UN negotiating team led by Mr. Bermúdez had recognized the new commission, which includes only one of the former directors, Aristides Sánchez.

Civilian contra leaders removed when the directorate was replaced compared the action to a coup.

Despite a call by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, for renewal of the cease-fire, neither the contra nor the Sandinista proposal was accepted in New York.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and the secretary-general of the Organization of American States, João Clemente Baena Soares, turned the mediation effort over to aides.

Documents showed the contras' opening position calling for an immediate truce. The Sandinistas would then declare an amnesty for the rebels by Nov. 20.

The estimated 12,000 contras camped in Honduras would then move into Nicaragua, with their weapons, to join their comrades there in secure zones.

Diplomats said this would remove the pressure placed on Honduras under the Central American peace plan to shut down the contra camps by Dec. 5.

Under the rebel proposal, discussion of disbanding the contras would begin only after these steps had been completed.

Father D'Escoto said the Nicaraguan delegation was willing to stay in New York beyond the two days allotted for the talks and would be flexible. "This is a proposal, not an ultimatum," he said of the Sandinista document.

■ Contra Factions at Odds

A faction in the contras formed the new military-dominated leadership in an apparent attempt to limit the influence of the movement's political leaders at the peace talks, Reuters reported from Miami.

However, a leader of the Nicaraguan Resistance Assembly, the 54-member group that appointed the seven-member civilian directorate, said the new commission would be "illegal and illegitimate" if it tried to extend its control from military to political decisions.

"If they think they are the new directorate, they are wrong," said the leader, Silvio Arguello, the vice president of the Nicaraguan Assembly.

In recent months, the old directorate had been rendered virtually powerless as the Bush administration cut off political funding and Honduras-based military commanders asserted control over the movement.

A spokesman for Mr. Sánchez, a rightist member of the old directorate with close ties to the rebel army, said that Mr. Sánchez was the only civilian member of the new commission, which has set up a temporary office in Miami.

John Parkin/The Associated Press

The parents of Susan Westcott being greeted by supporters after their daughter was sentenced along with two others for terrorism.

3 White Members of ANC Are Sentenced

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Three whites who admitted to being guerrillas of the African National Congress were sentenced on Friday to prison terms ranging from 18 to 25 years for terrorism.

The two men and one woman were arrested in May 1988 at a farmhouse outside Johannesburg. The police seized a large cache of Soviet-made weapons, including a heat-seeking surface-to-air missile.

Damian de Lange, 31, a former journalist and leader of the cell, was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Iain Robertson, 35, received a 20-year sentence, and Susan Westcott, 25, a native of Swaziland whose parents are British, was sentenced to 18 years.

Supporters in the courtroom threw yellow daisies at the defendants when the sentence was passed in Pretoria Regional Court. Mr. Robertson yelled, "Long live the ANC!" as the police pulled him away.

The three acknowledged that they were members of the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress, the predominantly black movement that has waged a bombing and sabotage campaign since 1961 aimed at ending white-minority domination.

■ ANC Opens Office in U.S.

David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported:

The African National Congress has opened an office in Washington to make easier contact with the United States as the prospects for negotiations with the South African government increase, according to a senior ANC official.

"I think obviously, clearly there needs to be more regular contact with the U.S. administration," said Thabo Mbeki, director of the ANC's international department.

Mr. Mbeki said he believed that the United States had changed its stance toward the organization, beginning with the January 1987 meeting of the president of the movement, Oliver Tambo, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and continuing under the Bush administration.

Great White House Dozers of Our Time

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sometimes, even with all that adrenaline and power pulsating through the White House, you have to close your eyes and grab a few winks.

Just for a minute — until you catch yourself crashing headfirst into the flower arrangement on the Oval Office coffee table.

Because the sad truth is, even the nerve center of the Western world can get a little tedious sometimes. So many charts and statistics. So many foreign visitors talking stiffly about good relations.

So many bureaucrats droning on about the structural-impediments initiative with Japan or the fine print in the Pentagon budget or Representative Dingell's latest reaction to Representative Waxman's latest counterproposal based on Senator Chafee's ideas about the clean-air bill. Zzzzzzzz.

That's why President George Bush has created the annual Brent Scowcroft Award, named for the courtly national security adviser who likes his catnaps.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, is the second winner, after Mr. Scowcroft.

In their offices, both display photos of themselves sprawled in sleep on Air Force One, with inscriptions from Mr. Bush congratulating them on their awards.

"The award," Mr. Fitzwater said, "is given to the person who can go to sleep in the most obvious and seemingly embarrassing of situations without any remorse whatsoever."

Mr. Fitzwater prefers planes or the office couch. Mr. Scowcroft, 64, who works 14 hours a day and often jogs at midnight because it is the only time he has free, is a master of public naps.

He can fall asleep anywhere from the Oval Office to a state dinner, cleverly masking the respite by striking the pose of "The Thinker," with chin on hand and eyes downcast.

Bush passes out notes that say, 'Throw a spitball at the general and wake him up.'

The only two officials who say they never conk out are the president and the secretary of state.

Jim Baker glazes, a condition once described by a colleague as "his eyes coming up peaches and oranges, like a slot machine."

Mr. Bush does not. His metabolism is on such overdrive that he reminds old Washington hands of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who put on his pajamas every day at 4:00 P.M. for a nap but ended up frantically working the phone in his bedroom for an hour.

Mr. Bush genially keeps track of everyone else who nods off. "He passes out notes that say, 'Throw a spitball at the general and wake him up,'" said a senior adviser.

Ronald Reagan was ribbed for dozing off during a 1982 Vatican meeting with the pope. White House staff members recall clustering around the television back home, cheering him on to win one for the Napper: "Hang in there, Dutch, you can do it! Just a few more minutes!"

Military briefings are considered the hardest on those prone to nod off. "The repetition that is a strength when you are indoctrinating 19-year-olds is a weakness when you're trying to keep 50-year-olds awake," said an administration official.

Once, after some military aides briefed Mr. Reagan and a group of aides with a slide show, the lights came up to reveal five out of the six, including the president, fast asleep.

The biggest group nap came at the 1987 economic summit meeting in Venice. As the Italian leader read the long final communiqué, all the other heads of state in the Group of Seven, except Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, snoozed on stage.

The only faux pas is snoring. "It's like a Mafioso code of honor," one Bush adviser said. "We all wake each other up when the snore occurs. We never let things deteriorate to that stage."

Would-Be Bush Envoy Thwarted by Senator

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Another major Republican donor rewarded by President George Bush with an ambassadorial nomination has run into trouble in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The nomination of Joy A. Silverman of New York as ambassador to Barbados and other Caribbean island nations has been delayed by Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland. The move could result in the return of the nomination to the White House.

Mr. Sarbanes said that Mrs. Silverman had no ostensible qualifications for an ambassadorship outside of her contributions to Republican candidates. He has been on a one-man crusade against what he considers Mr. Bush's excessive use of ambassadorships as rewards for big campaign contributions.

Mrs. Silverman, with her husband, Jeffrey, gave about $300,000 to Republican causes during the 1988 election cycle, according to Mr. Sarbanes.

Under Senate rules, any nomination that has not been approved at the end of a session, or before a recess of more than 30 days, is automatically returned to the White House for resubmission unless there is unanimous consent to hold it over.

If Mr. Sarbanes's move succeeds, the president will have to decide whether to install Mrs. Silverman as ambassador during the recess and resubmit her name to the Congress next year, or to name someone else to the post.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turnout Hits 80% in Namibia Vote

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Namibia's independence election continued smoothly toward its conclusion on Friday, with UN supervisors expressing delight over a large and orderly turnout. More than 80 percent of the Namibia's 700,000 voters had cast ballots by Friday, the fourth day of voting.

"You see a very satisfied gentleman behind the table," said the United Nations special representative supervising the transition, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland.

A spokesman for the South African-run Administrator General's Office, David Venter, predicted that the election would be completed as scheduled on Saturday. UN approval for the election is a condition for the transition to independence after 74 years of South African rule. Namibians are electing a 72-seat constituent assembly that is to write a new constitution.

Sikhs Kill 19 Students in Dorm Raid

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — Masked gunmen identified as Sikh militants raided a dormitory at Thapar Engineering College in Punjab early Friday, killing 19 sleeping students and wounding eight, the police said.

The killings came hours before Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was to make a campaign appearance in nearby Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, ahead of general elections on Nov. 22-26. Mr. Gandhi called the attack a "despicable act" designed to create a communal Hindu-Sikh divide. He appealed for peace.

The killers escaped after the shooting. There were fears of a Hindu backlash as the bodies of the students were being transported home. Ten of the dead were from nearby Uttar Pradesh state, the rest from Haryana.

Hussein to Convene Parliament Soon

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — King Hussein said Friday that he would convene parliament this month after a big election victory by Muslim fundamentalists, who control the largest bloc in the 80-member legislature.

The fundamentalists won 34 seats in voting on Wednesday, Jordan's first general election in 22 years. The fundamentalists, who call for stricter Muslim laws and the elimination of Israel, vastly outdistanced pro-government candidates. Final results gave 22 seats to candidates of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood. Other Islamic fundamentalists won 12 seats. Leftists, Arab nationalists, tribal leaders and former government officials captured the rest of the seats.

The election results appeared to be a setback for Hussein, who had appealed to voters to separate politics from religion. Apparently to reassure secular Muslims and the Christian minority, Hussein said Friday that "the rights of all Jordanians are sacred, and they are rights that will not be affected."

U.S. Calls UNESCO Plan Ambiguous

PARIS (UPI) — UNESCO delegates reached agreement Friday on a plan for the "world information order" for the next five years, but a U.S. observer said the agency's proposals were ambiguous.

A committee of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted a resolution affirming the need for "free circulation of information" and "greater and better balanced diffusion of information, without any hindrance to freedom of expression."

The issue is a sensitive one for UNESCO. The United States and Britain withdrew support from the agency almost four years ago, in part because they thought the agency under Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the former director, threatened press freedom by encouraging licensing of journalists. The U.S. representative delegate to the agency, Richard Miller, said Friday that the new agreement was "ambiguous" and that the United States was unlikely to rejoin the organization immediately.

Clashes Erupt in South African Strike

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Violence erupted Friday during a five-day-old strike by thousands of black South African rail workers, with the police reporting assaults, demonstrations and attacks on trains.

Almost 16,000 workers have joined the countrywide strike, a spokesman for the state-owned South African Transport Services said. Union leaders put the number nearer 35,000 and accused vigilantes and policemen of harassing strikers.

At one train station, policemen fired tear gas into a crowd and arrested 14 people, who they said refused to buy tickets. The police said in a daily report on unrest that a locomotive and a railroad truck had been set on fire in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

For the Record

A Soviet report that 250 people have died in the Chernobyl cleanup operations was denied Friday by a government official. Lev Buldakov, deputy director of the Biophysics Institute of the Public Health Ministry, said the Moscow News report that cleanup workers had died from radiation exposure during decontamination operations since the April 1986 nuclear accident was unfounded. He said no one had died. *(Reuters)*

As many as 60 Muslim fundamentalists stormed an Istanbul art gallery on Friday and ripped apart about 150 paintings, including those of female ballet dancers and other women, the Anatolian News Agency reported. The fundamentalists fled before the police arrived. *(Reuters)*

Uganda has closed Makerere University in Kampala after its 7,000 students defied an official order to end a strike over nonpayment of government allowances. Students began boycotting classes on Oct. 30 because an annual payment of $15 a student had not been paid. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Refunds for Some Braniff Customers

WASHINGTON (AP) — People who bought tickets for flights canceled by Braniff Airlines when it shut down operations this week may be able to get refunds if their purchase was made with a credit card, the Federal Trade Commission said.

It said consumers who charged tickets for canceled flights might be able to use the "billing error" protections of the Fair Credit Billing Act to avoid paying for the tickets. The commission recommended on Thursday that travelers with canceled tickets send a written notice to the credit card issuer at the address listed on their bill for inquiries about billing errors.

The notice should include these things: the person's name and account number, a statement that payment is being withheld or a refund is being requested because the bill contains an error, and a description of the error, including the dollar amount and the reference number of the ticket transaction. Consumers should keep a photocopy of the notice and send the original by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days after receiving the first bill that contains the ticket charge.

At least 207,472 overseas tourists visited South Africa in the first six months of the year, an increase of 18 percent over last year, the state radio said. In addition, there were 207,289 tourists from African countries in the same period, an increase of 6 percent. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	11	52	8	46	fr
Athens	20	68	11	52	fr
Barcelona	16	61	10	50	r
Belgrade	9	48	6	43	r
Berlin	10	50	2	36	r
Brussels	11	52	6	43	r
Budapest	10	50	5	41	cl
Copenhagen	10	50	5	41	cl
Costa Del Sol	23	73	14	57	s
Dublin	10	50	6	43	cl
Edinburgh	11	52	6	43	r
Faro	21	70	13	55	fr
Florence	16	61	5	46	sr
Frankfurt	9	48	-1	30	cl
Geneva	11	52	0	32	r
Helsinki	7	45	5	43	r
Las Palmas	24	75	19	66	fr
Lisbon	16	61	10	50	r
London	12	54	9	48	r
Luxembourg	7	45	0	32	cl
Madrid	17	63	7	45	cl
Milan	13	55	5	41	cl
Moscow	5	41	-1	30	cl
Munich	10	50	-1	30	fr
Nice	19	66	11	52	fr
Oslo	10	50	2	36	r
Paris	13	55	7	45	r
Prague	8	46	-1	30	cl
Reykjavik	3	37	0	32	cl
Rome	16	61	8	46	fr
Stockholm	9	48	5	41	cl
Strasbourg	10	50	-1	30	fr
Vienna	14	57	6	43	fr
Warsaw	11	52	6	41	r
Zurich	8	46	0	32	cl

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	14	57	3	37	cl
Cairo	25	77	14	57	cl
Istanbul	14	57	12	54	r
Jerusalem	20	68	13	55	cl
Tel Aviv	27	81	16	61	cl

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	17	63	19	66	sr

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	fr
Beijing	4	39	-2	28	fr
Hong Kong	25	77	22	72	fr
Manila	32	90	25	77	fr
New Delhi	32	90	12	54	fr
Seoul	17	63	5	41	cl
Shanghai	16	61	9	48	cl
Singapore	31	88	23	73	r
Taipei	22	72	18	64	r
Tokyo	17	63	15	59	cl

AFRICA

Algiers	20	68	8	46	fr
Cape Town	26	68	14	57	cl
Casablanca	21	70	12	54	cl
Harare	29	86	17	63	fr
Lagos	32	90	25	77	r
Nairobi	23	73	15	59	r
Tunis	23	73	11	52	r

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	no
Lima	20	68	17	63	s
Mexico City	21	70	10	50	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	no

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-3	18	-14	7	pc
Atlanta	19	66	5	41	pc
Boston	12	61	0	32	r
Chicago	7	45	0	32	r
Denver	18	64	3	37	cl
Detroit	12	54	0	32	sn
Honolulu	29	84	22	72	pc
Houston	24	75	10	50	r
Los Angeles	29	84	13	55	fr
Miami	30	86	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	7	45	-1	30	sn
Montreal	14	57	4	39	r
Nassau	29	84	21	70	pc
New York	17	63	6	43	r
Phoenix	28	82	12	54	sh
San Francisco	21	70	8	46	r
Seattle	13	55	7	45	r
Toronto	14	57	2	36	fr
Washington	14	57	3	37	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough to slightly rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 11 — 3 (52 — 37). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 13 — 10 (55 — 50). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 13 — 5 (55 — 41). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 13 — 2 (55 — 36). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 14 — 8 (57 — 46). ROME: Fair. Temp. 14 — 8 (57 — 46). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fog. Temp. 6 — 1 (43 — 34). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 23 (91 — 73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 16 — 4 (61 — 39). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 17 — 12 (63 — 54).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

COLOGNE

ALL SAINTS Anglican/Episcopalian in English, corner Bonnerstr./Lindenallee. Parking no problem. Eucharist Sundays 18.00, exc. 4th Sunday 10 a.m. with Sunday school. Rev. J. Newsome: 0228/315 779.

COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. English service, 9 a.m., Sunday. Baggesensgade 7, 2200 Copenhagen, Joel Jenkins, 31-39-5140.

DUSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English, s.s. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kaiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Daley, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT International Baptist Fellowship of the Taunus, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 6380 Bad Homburg, Sunday evenings at 7:00. Call Dr. Terry Carter, (06121) 401241 or 523016.

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Suttner Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel.: 040/820616.

HOLLAND

TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcamplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking S.S. 11:45, worship 12:45, nursery, child. ch. provided. Holzstra 9. Evening service 7:00. Call Rev. Paul. Box 089-690-8534.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10 (U2 Theresienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST, Fellowship, 690-2036. Building 311-A-3, Perlacher Forst Housing Area. Meets fourth Sunday each month at 11 a.m.

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican) Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro. George V or Alma-Marceau.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45, Worship: 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/-47.51.29.63.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zurich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 720-2762.

VIENNA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. Glenn S. Fuller, Sechshauser Strasse 56. (0222) 83-62-67. Morning worship: 11:15.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MID. EAST

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), Sunday School 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

GENEVA

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GENEVA. 20, rue Verdaine. Sunday Worship 11:00 a.m. Tel.: (022) 20.50.89.

THE HAGUE

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH Sunday Service 9:15 and 11:15 a.m. Tel.: (070) 244490. Esther de Boer van Rijklaan 20.

HELSINKI

INT'L EVANG. CHURCH, (Rock Church), Tampaulna, Lutherinkatur, 15:00. Tel.: 090-406091 & 446776.

LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tel. (01) 580 2791.

PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STOCKHOLM

IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsstensg. & Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean. 11:00. Tel.: 46-8 151225 & 309803.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, Klara Östra Kyrkogata 8, service 9:00. Tel.: +46-8-210188.

VIENNA

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH: A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Dorotheergasse 16 Services Sundays 11:30 a.m.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Iran Calls U.S. Step Insufficient

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — An Iranian newspaper has said that the U.S. decision to release $567 million in frozen Iranian assets was not enough to persuade Tehran to intervene on behalf of 18 Western hostages held in Lebanon.

The official Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the English-language Tehran Times as saying: "Iran has assured the U.S. it will use its good offices with Islamic groups in Lebanon to do all it can to help free the hostages, provided it shows genuine goodwill. But surely, there appears to be little sign of genuine goodwill yet."

The editorial Thursday was the first Iranian comment on the freeing of the assets earlier this week.

The newspaper, which is close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani, did not elaborate on the "goodwill" Iran is seeking before mediating a release of the hostages held by pro-Iranian Shiite Muslims.

Mr. Rafsanjani said in October that Iran would help secure the release of the captives, including eight Americans, if Washington freed the Iranian assets.

Washington froze the assets after militants stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, 1979, and held U.S. diplomats and other personnel hostage. Fifty-two captives were released 444 days later.

The assets being freed are only a small portion of what Iran claims it is owed. Iran says the assets frozen a decade ago total as much as $12 billion, including the value of weapons purchased before the 1979 Islamic revolution but never delivered.

In addition to the Americans, the Western hostages are four Britons, two Swiss, two West Germans, an Irishman and an Italian.

Bush Agrees to Meet With Shamir Ending Speculation About a Snub

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has announced that President George Bush will meet with the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, on Wednesday, putting an end to speculation that Mr. Shamir might be snubbed because of his opposition to the U.S. approach toward Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Shamir was already scheduled to come here on a private visit and had asked weeks ago for an appointment with Mr. Bush.

At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Bush acted as if he were unaware of Mr. Shamir's request, saying that he was "not sure" but that he was "certainly willing to consider it."

Mr. Bush referred indirectly to Mr. Shamir's conditional acceptance on Sunday of a five-point framework proposed by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

"I'd like to feel that a meeting would be held and that it would be constructive, that we'd have something positive to talk about," Mr. Bush said.

When Israel's inner cabinet announced its acceptance of Mr. Baker's five points, it said the action was based on "assumptions," a statement that left unclear whether the cabinet was really accepting the points or still insisting on changes.

Among the assumptions are that all Palestinians participating in the dialogue would come only from the Israeli-occupied territories, that the negotiations will not involve the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the "substantive subject" will be only Israel's own election plan for the territories.

It is not clear how Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker intend to deal with Israel's insistence on these points.

Mr. Baker said Wednesday that even before the Israeli cabinet meeting he had agreed only to make "modest" changes in his five points and had been unable to agree at all with some other Israeli demands.

He called Israel's action on Sunday "a very positive step," but quickly added: "It is, however, only the first step in what might well be a very long and complicated process."

Mr. Baker said he had made it clear to both sides that any assurances given by the United States to one side will be made public.

■ PLO to Seek Clarifications

The Palestine Liberation Organization is to ask the United States for further clarifications on U.S. proposals for direct Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo, Reuters reported from Tunis on Friday.

Khaled Hassan, of the largest PLO group, El Fatah, said the organization's leaders drafted the questions at a meeting that ended in Tunis late Thursday.

California Texts Drop Reference on Evolution

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In a concession to religious fundamentalists that could affect the teaching of science across the United States, the California Board of Education has adopted new textbook guidelines that delete a reference to evolution as "scientific fact."

The guidelines, which the board adopted unanimously Thursday, retain a strong statement supporting the teaching of evolution. But some educators said the action sent a signal to publishers that science books that ignore the view of the biblical story of creation could be rejected in California.

California, with 4.6 million students, is the largest U.S. market for textbooks. Along with Texas, the second-biggest market, California helps set national standards for textbook publishers.

Four years ago, the California board rejected all textbooks submitted for use in seventh- and eighth-grade science classes after a review panel said the books had "systematically omitted" thorough discussions of evolution. Revised textbooks are now widely used around the United States.

The new guidelines represent a compromise between the state superintendent of public instruction, Bill Honig, who is a strong supporter of the teaching of evolution, and some board members who have complained about the "overemphasis on the theory of evolution" in a draft adopted in January.

The approved version deletes from the draft this statement: "There is no scientific dispute that evolution has occurred and continues to occur; this is why evolution is regarded as a scientific fact."

The new version also removes this sentence: "These sequences show that life has continually diversified through time, as older species have been replaced by newer ones."

The guidelines add the statement that "some people reject the theory of evolution purely on the basis of religious faith" and that such "personal beliefs should be respected and not demeaned."

هكذا من الأصل

EAST GERMANY'S OPENING TO THE WEST: High stakes for Gorbachev and helping hands from the NATO allies

Gorbachev Gamble: Will Changes in Eastern Europe Help at Home?

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The postwar division of Europe into two opposing ideological blocs is crumbling, and nowhere is its demise being proclaimed more eagerly than in the capital of world communism.

The Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, appears to have concluded that it is impossible to halt the transformation of Eastern Europe without jeopardizing his own domestic changes, for which he needs a climate of cooperation at home and in the West.

So he has adopted the strategy of making a virtue out of necessity and of using the dramatic changes under way in Poland, Hungary and East Germany as a political lever with the West.

The speed of democratic change in the Kremlin's former East European satellites in the last three months has surprised Soviet officials and policy analysts as much as their Western counterparts.

But the events have also produced an unexpected political bonus. It has become much more difficult for Western leaders to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Gorbachev's "new thinking" in foreign policy.

Mr. Gorbachev's senior adviser on Eastern Europe, Georgi Shakhnazarov, said, "You Americans did not believe us when we declared that we would adhere to a policy of noninterference."

"But we have been true to our word," he said.

The Kremlin raised no objection to the formation in September of a Solidarity-led government in Poland. Soviet leaders have signaled that they will not interfere with free elections in Hungary next year. And Mr. Gorbachev has tacitly encouraged radical political and economic change in East Germany.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Eastern Europe is likely to be one of the main topics at the summit meeting in early December between Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush. Both leaders want to ensure that the process of political change in what used to be known as the Soviet bloc takes place in a reasonably controlled and stable manner. For the first time since World War II, the superpowers now have similar short-term interests in the region.

The singular opportunities opening up in Eastern Europe have in turn sharply raised the Western stake in Mr. Gorbachev's political success. Both Western and Soviet policy analysts say the transition to a new political order in Europe is fragile. The limits of Soviet tolerance are still unclear, and much depends on what happens in the Soviet Union in the next few months.

This week, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia explicitly linked the success of political changes in such countries as Poland and Hungary with "the development of democratic processes in the Soviet Union."

A political commentator, Stanislav Kondrashov, predicted that the failure of the *perestroika* restructuring program — which he described as "completely possible" — could lead to a return to East-West confrontation.

An analyst at the Soviet Institute for the Study of World Socialist Systems, Andranik Migranyan, said: "The Cold War period is coming to an end because East European countries are losing the value they once had for us. But it will only truly be over once perestroika has become irreversible. If that does not happen, Eastern Europe could again become an area of rivalry and conflict."

"The Brezhnev doctrine is dead," Mr. Migranyan added. "The central idea of this doctrine was the unique nature of the Soviet model of socialism. No deviations from the model were allowed. But we ourselves are now changing the model — and others are changing it at an even faster rate."

The withering away of the Brezhnev doctrine is not merely a result of an imaginative new leader coming to power in the Kremlin. It also reflects the failure of the political and economic system devised by Stalin for ensuring Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

A source of ideological pride and commercial profit in the 1950s, Eastern Europe has become a net burden at a time when the Kremlin is facing a serious internal crisis. Racked by economic decline and chronic political instability, the region is no longer an advertisement for communism. It has become an embarrassing geopolitical headache.

Igor Klyamkin, a Soviet political scientist, said: "Stalinism allowed the countries of Eastern Europe to solve certain problems, such as building an industrial base. But Stalinism cannot solve the problems of the computer age. The ideological spell has been broken."

There is still considerable ambiguity in Moscow over how the Kremlin would react if an East European country decided to quit the Warsaw Pact. When Hungary declared its neutrality in 1956, the Soviets promptly invaded. Soviet policy analysts insist that such military intervention is now unimaginable, but they do not rule out other forms of political and economic pressure.

The Soviet Union still has troops stationed in most East European countries. There are 380,000 Soviet soldiers in East Germany, 70,000 in Czechoslovakia, 65,000 in Hungary and 40,000 in Poland. The armed forces of all East European countries are subordinate to the Warsaw Pact's integrated chain of command under the leadership of Soviet generals.

"The Warsaw Pact is still in force and can be used as a political weapon," Mr. Migranyan said. "The same is true of raw materials which we supply to East European countries. The new opposition forces have to take this into account."

The Soviet Union seems prepared to grant its former satellites considerable political and ideological leeway as long as its overall strategic interests are respected. The relaxation of political controls by Moscow is having the effect of turning each East European country into a special case with its own unique relationship with the regional superpower.

In Hungary, a peripheral country from the point of view of Soviet military planners, some politicians have cautiously begun to broach the idea of neutrality without provoking too much alarm in Moscow.

But stricter limits apply to such countries as East Germany and Poland, which form part of the Warsaw Pact's central front with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Soviet policymakers seem reasonably confident that there is little short-term risk of Poland's leaving the Warsaw Pact. Neutrality is not a serious political option for Poland as long as East Germany remains allied to the Soviet Union.

The upheavals in East Germany pose a potentially more serious problem for Moscow. The speed with which events have moved has caught the Kremlin by surprise and left it uncertain how to react.

Remarks by Soviet officials and analysts suggest that Moscow is banking on Western restraint for help in arranging a stable political transition in East Germany.

The Kremlin is calculating that most Western countries, including the United States, have no interest in encouraging the premature reunification of the Germanys at the risk of jeopardizing improvements in superpower relations.

"The German question is specific," Mr. Shakhnazarov said. "It does not simply involve Germany. It involves the entire postwar order of Europe."

West Europe Hails Opening but Warns On Rapid Changes

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — Countries in Western Europe were almost universally ecstatic on Friday in welcoming the opening of the Berlin Wall, but many struck a cautionary note about the possible effect of rapid changes in East Germany on the postwar European order.

Government leaders, newspapers and political commentators applauded the end of restrictions on emigration and travel to the West and said that the step marked the beginning of the end of a divided Europe.

But some Western analysts said politicians from both Western Europe and the Soviet Union had made it clear that they did not want the current alliance structure to fall apart before a new stable political and military order had been established.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain hailed the opening of the Berlin Wall as "a great day for freedom, a great day for liberty" and praised the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for helping to achieve it.

She said she hoped to speak by telephone to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany Friday, "as we do from time to time about great matters."

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking outside her Downing Street residence said, "None of this would have happened without the vision and courage of Mr. Gorbachev, who started to enlarge liberty in the Soviet Union."

But when questioned about the possibility of East Germany's reunification with the West, Mrs. Thatcher said: "You are going much too fast. You have to take these things step by step. The first thing is to get a genuine multiparty democracy in East Germany. And I hope that movement will spread to the rest of Eastern Europe."

Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France said the opening of the East German frontier was "a totally gigantic event" and a "harbinger of peace."

Asked by French television whether he agreed with those among the French who feared the return of a powerful Germany, Mr. Rocard said, "If the wall falls, one will no longer make war."

"As long as there is internal struggle in Germany," Mr. Rocard said, "there can be no security in Europe."

But former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, also speaking on French television, said the reunification of East and West Germany would pose a whole series of new problems for European countries. He said he would prefer to see East Germany welcomed in by a federated Europe rather than by West Germany alone.

"Our institutions were set up 45 years ago on the basis of the separation of the two Germanys," the former president said, referring to European institutions. "France's own close relationship with West Germany was based on equality."

The secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Manfred Wörner, said that the opening of the wall meant that the promise of ending a divided Europe "has never been brighter" and that he looked forward to a "process of peaceful, evolutionary change consistent with the overwhelming desires of people throughout Europe and indeed the world."

"Beyond its fundamental symbolism," Mr. Wörner said in a statement, "we see this event as part of an inevitable process which must lead to further reform, free elections and full self-determination by the population" of East Germany.

Throughout Western Europe, the opening of the Berlin Wall was the stuff of extended television bulletins, banner headlines and editorials.

The Spanish government issued a statement that said the events in East Germany opened "a gateway of hope to the democratic and peaceful development of Europe."

When asked how Spain viewed the possibility of the dismantling of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, a government spokesman said, "We would be in favor of a total dismantling, of course, but the government is aware that this is a long-term matter."

Another note of caution was voiced by the Italian foreign minister, Gianni de Michelis. In an article in the Magyar Hirlap political daily in Budapest, where he was attending a meeting of foreign ministers from Austria, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia aimed at developing cooperating in Central Europe, Mr. de Michelis said Europe was "gradually seceding from the order forced upon it after World War II."

"Today we are faced with a different kind of risk," Mr. de Michelis said, "arising not from monolithic, inveterate habits but from the disintegration of the Eastern bloc."

■ Reaction in Far East

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Taizo Watanabe, said Friday that "the Berlin Wall has in substance been lifted, and it has great historical significance," The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

In South Korea, a spokesman for the governing Democratic Justice Party, Park Hui Tae, used the occasion to prod North Korea.

"On the occasion of East Germany's border opening," he said, "North Korea is urged once again to make active efforts to conduct exchanges with South Korea and open up its doors in keeping pace with the tides of the time."

Agence France-Presse

Workers erecting the Berlin Wall on Aug. 13, 1961, while Soviet soldiers oversee the division of the city.

The Wall Stands, but Not Its Meaning

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was a monument to political control, a scene of gunfire and drama and tragedy, the stuff of spy novels and a physical and psychic barrier that divided Berlin, Germany and Europe.

For 28 years, the Berlin Wall has been the foremost symbol of Cold War and East-West confrontation.

The barrier still stands, but its meaning began to crumble like old mortar on Thursday when embattled East German leaders announced that they would soon throw open their western border and allow citizens to travel freely beyond the wall where at least 191 people have died in bloody, sometimes bizarre, attempts to escape.

Even when it first went up on Aug. 13, 1961, to halt an exodus of East Germans to the West, the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, called it an ugly thing.

But ugly hardly captured the horrifying sense of a structure that overnight sundered a great city and its people.

At first a crude 45-kilometer (28-mile) expanse of cinder blocks and barbed wire that split the city, the wall in time became a 165-kilometer stretch of fortified concrete and steel that encircled and imprisoned West Berlin.

It is up to 4.5 meters (15 feet) high, topped with barbed and razor wire, and set with hundreds of watchtowers, gun emplacements and explosive mines.

The East Germans asserted that the wall was intended as protection, to prevent an attack from the West and to preserve the peace.

But the West condemned it as a cause for shame and mourning, a symbol of moral differences between Democratic freedoms and totalitarian communism.

The wall's construction was supervised by Erich Honecker, who was then a member of the East German Politburo. It divided friends, families and neighborhoods. Thousands of commuters lost their jobs. But in a country from which 2.5 million people had fled from 1949 to 1961, the wall also stemmed a flight of 3,000 people a day to the West and briefly generated another crisis over Berlin.

President John F. Kennedy decided against dismantling the wall, believing that the East Germans would just re-erect it and that a confrontation with the Soviet Union over the wall was not warranted.

In one of history's twists, Mr. Honecker, 77, has been swept out amid rising demands for change in East Germany, and a new flight to freedom by thousands of East Germans has forced the Communist government to declare free travel, removing the wall's meaning as a political barrier.

The wall is a horrifying structure that overnight sundered a great city and its people.

Over the years, visiting presidents, prime ministers and other Western dignitaries have made what became almost obligatory visits to the wall, calling ritually for its removal and denouncing the system of government that needed walls and wire to control people.

In the best known of those visits, Mr. Kennedy went to Berlin on June 26, 1963, and declared:

"Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was 'civis Romanus sum.' Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is, 'Ich bin ein Berliner.' "

Tourists, too, went to see the jagged, gray-concrete structure — in some places a double wall with a no-man's land between — where hundreds of East Germans risked their lives to escape and where, by the West German estimate, 191 died in gunfire or in the explosion of mines, and 5,000 more were captured and dragged back within meters of freedom.

In 1970, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — the victorious World War II powers that occupied the city — reached an agreement aimed at easing tensions, allowing the West easier access to West Berlin, 175 kilometers inside East Germany, and visits beyond the wall for West Berliners.

Although East Berliners were forbidden to travel to the West, West Berliners and non-Germans gained access to East Berlin through a series of checkpoints, including Checkpoint Charlie, the famed spot where spies were exchanged.

West Berliners also rode in aboard an elevated train from the Zoo in West Berlin to Friedrichstrasse in East Berlin.

Despite those concessions, many found it hard to forget the grim images of 19-year-old Peter Fechter, who was shot in 1962 after getting past Communist border guards at Checkpoint Charlie.

He died in no-man's land in full view of scores of helpless West Berliners, foreign correspondents and security officials.

While most escapes took place along less-fortified sections of the 1,400-kilometer border between East and West Germany, the Berlin Wall was the scene of thousands of attempts. West German estimates say 5,000 people have made it over, under and through the wall since 1961.

A total of 4,000 people whose escape attempts failed are believed to be held in East German jails. As part of its program of political change, the East German government has pardoned those prisoners and has said they are to be released at the end of November.

In scenes of triumph and tragedy, escapees in the early years of the wall sometimes leaped from windows on the Bernauerstrasse, buildings that once made up part of the wall, into a western street.

But the East Berlin authorities dynamited buildings nearest the wall and eventually established a free-fire zone where anything that moved was shot.

For years, border guards on the lookout for escapees had orders to shoot to kill. But earlier this year, those orders were rescinded. Still, the order to halt and capture escapees remained in force.

Text of Wall Statement

Reuters

BERLIN — Following is the text of the East Germany announcement that it was allowing its citizens to travel abroad or emigrate if they wished. East German television interrupted its evening broadcasts several times to read the text after being flooded by calls from viewers.

The government spokesman told ADN the Council of Ministers of East Germany has decided immediately to set in force the following stipulations for private journeys and permanent emigration until a corresponding parliamentary law comes into effect:

1. Private journeys into foreign countries can be applied for without fulfilling preconditions [reasons for travel, relatives]. Permission will be given at short notice.

2. The relevant passport and registration offices of the regional offices of the People's Police in East Germany have been ordered to issue visas for permanent emigration immediately without the present preconditions for permanent emigration having been fulfilled. Application for permanent emigration is also possible as before at departments of internal affairs.

3. Permanent emigration is allowed across all border crossing points between East Germany and West Germany and West Berlin.

4. Because of this, the temporary issuing of permits in East German missions abroad and permanent emigration using East German identity cards through third countries will no longer apply.

A Bearer of Hope For East Germans

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

BERLIN — When Hans Modrow went to Dresden in 1973 to assume the post of party chief, he immediately caught the attention of local residents by moving into a three-room apartment, rather than an official villa.

Forgoing such perks of power was not behavior typical of East Germany's Communist hierarchy. But it typifies the style that has made Mr. Modrow, 61, who was nominated on Wednesday to become the nation's prime minister, a torchbearer for the hopes for change of many East Germans.

But for a long time, it appeared his career would end in Dresden.

In the last two years, as the social stagnation and economic failure of Erich Honecker's government became apparent, Western experts began scouting the ranks of East Germany's Communist Party for potential reformers.

Mr. Modrow's name topped many lists, and he was frequently described as a possible "East German Gorbachev."

Despite promising credentials, like his performance in Dresden, where his self-confidence, relaxed style and openness to discussion and new ideas won him a large following, the comparison with the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was dismissed by most political analysts.

Elevating Mr. Modrow to a national leadership position, they said, would be an singular, if not impossible, jump for a local party chief, particularly in the ossified hierarchy of the East German Communist Party.

Mr. Modrow made that jump on Wednesday, when he was elected to the Politburo and nominated to succeed Willi Stoph, 76, the hard-line prime minister. His selection is subject to approval by East Germany's legislature.

Nominating Mr. Modrow will most likely add some credibility to the East German government's assertions that it is willing to embrace changes. In a recent interview with UZ, the West German Communist Party newspaper, he said that without new leaders, East Germany "is lost" and described the country as "ruined."

In recent public statements, Mr. Modrow has said a deep-seated transition in East Germany, one including all classes and levels of society, is inevitable.

But the same attributes that brought Mr. Modrow popularity also apparently kept him out of the upper reaches of power. Though he became a member of the Communist Party Central Committee in 1967, he was never even a candidate member for the Politburo.

Last summer, Mr. Modrow was nearly ousted from his post in Dresden after coming under heavy assault from the government in East Berlin for not pursuing enough "political mass labor" with his local party.

Mr. Modrow was born on Jan. 27, 1928, in Jasenitz in upper Pomerania, to working-class parents. He joined the Communist Party in 1949. After finishing an apprenticeship as a machine mechanic, he studied at the Komsomol Communist Party school in Moscow. From 1953 to 1961, he was an East Berlin district head of the Free German Youth, the Communist Party youth league.

From 1961 to 1967, he was first secretary of the Communist Party directorate in a suburb of East Berlin. While holding his party jobs in those years, Mr. Modrow also studied economics, earning his doctorate in 1966.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport BVBA
Established 1923
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp, Belgium - Tel.: (32.3) 234.07.51

Telefax: 32.3/231.38.87
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
HIGH AWARD BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1958

$600,000,000 MILLION MUST BE WON

In European Lotteries in the next ten weeks.
Enter all of them at a penny a chance.
All government controlled. Tax free prizes payable in every country.

For FREE information write:
Winning Edge Marketing
4 Rue de la Presse,
1000 Brussels, Belgium.

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL.

Agence France-Presse

An East German woman after crossing into West Berlin.

For Many West Germans, Apprehension

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BONN — West German politicians and others hailed on Friday the reopening of East Germany's borders as a turning point in history, but many Bonn residents seemed apprehensive about how their lives might be affected by the influx of East Germans.

While television showed cheerful crowds of West and East Berliners drinking beer, waving and smiling as they mingled near the Brandenberg Gate throughout the day and evening, there were no spontaneous celebrations in other major West German cities.

At some border crossings, small groups of West Germans applauded as East German families drove into the country. But many seemed to view the recent dramatic events less through the prism of history and than in terms of their own lives.

"My aunt is worried that she'll be forced to house some migrants," a resident of Bonn said. "It's a normal reaction. An East German friend telephoned me to ask if she could stay and my first thought was, 'For how long?' "

The reopening of the East German borders has become the main topic of conversation in West Germany. Yet expressions of delight were often immediately followed by analysis of the likely political, economic and social repercussions of the change.

One student remarked that the government might now spend heavily to win the votes of the newcomers in the federal elections next year. A businessman flying from Paris said the crisis of communism throughout Eastern Europe would create new market opportunities. And many West Germans say they fear the country's chronic housing shortage may be aggravated.

The absence of street celebrations outside Berlin also suggested that many younger people cannot be mobilized by either the past division or the possible future reunification of Germany.

"I think this is more a border happening," said Thomas Bolda, 32, an office worker in Hamburg, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from East Germany. "People don't get too excited here because it's not that close."

In contrast, political and press reactions sought to capture the extraordinary drama of the moment with grandiose phrases and headlines. But these also included warnings of the difficulties that will face both East German immigrants and their West German hosts in the coming months.

President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany said the border developments had left "a deep mark in postwar history."

He added, "We must now go step by step, showing responsibility and judgment, in order to reach a situation where people in Germany, here and there, can live together in peace and dignity."

The interior minister, Wolfgang Schäuble, urged East Germans to think carefully before moving to West Germany. He also warned that housing conditions and job opportunities were probably worse than the immigrants had been led to believe.

Public-service advertisements on television are asking people to report if they have rooms or apartment to rent.

Cardinal Joachim Meisner, the archbishop of Cologne who until nine months ago was archbishop of Berlin, also urged East Germans to stay home in order to build a new country.

"It is vital that responsible people there not only change those in the main jobs but also change the system," he said.

Max Streibl, the premier of Bavaria, called on East Germany to permit total freedom of travel, to open new border crossings, to encourage exchanges of information and to promote economic partnerships.

4 Die in Czech Train Crash

Reuters

PRAGUE — Four persons were killed and 29 were injured when an express train crashed into a stationary train on Friday near the northern town of Nove Kopisty, the state press agency CTK reported.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

日本印刷実施

Now Printed in Tokyo For Same-Day Delivery to Most Homes & Offices in Japan

To subscribe call our Tokyo office

(03) 201 0205

Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

EAST GERMANY'S OPENING TO THE WEST: An evening's hop across the border just for curiosity

Through the Wall: More Came to See Than to Remain

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — At 4:15 P.M. on Friday, Ulrich Bewer, 19, was clocking out after another work-week in East Berlin. Fifteen minutes later he was at the Invalidenstrasse border crossing of the Berlin Wall, entering the West for the first time.

"We came as soon as we got off work," he said, popping a champagne cork to get in the mood for his first night in the West.

Like many of the tens of thousands of East Berliners visiting their sister city for the first time, Mr. Bewer and two friends were coming only for the evening.

"It was easy to cross the border, so why not?" he said.

He did not say, however, whether he would like to live in the West.

"I have friends who have come to stay, but now it seems that there is more time to decide," he said.

It was clear that the steady stream of East Berliners crossing at Invalidenstrasse was only equipped for a short visit.

Peter Langner, one of a round-the-clock team of West Berlin's uniformed transport workers, was there to answer the questions those coming from East Berlin.

"I never thought I would live to see this," said Mr. Langner, 51, a lifelong resident of the city.

He said that people were mostly asking how to find one of the bank branches in West Berlin where they could collect their 100 Deutsche marks (about $55) welcome money from the West German government.

Many of the arrivals were wiping tears as they crossed through the gate, surprised and touched by the several hundred West Berliners there to cheer them on.

Some were passing out candy to the arriving children, and there were signs pointing toward free coffee.

But the new arrivals were not likely to be crowding expensive restaurants.

Mr. Bewer and his friends had nothing but their two bottles of East German champagne as they crossed the border.

Nor did the Quast family have any plans beyond looking at the sights and shop windows.

Helmut Quast and his wife, Hannelore, said as they arrived that they only wanted to show the city to their two children.

"They have to be in school tomorrow morning so we just wanted to come over for the evening," Mr. Quast said.

Mr. Quast, who has visited West Germany several times, said that he did not think the experience would be that novel.

"It's not as if we're on the other side of the moon," he said.

East and West Berliners mingling Friday atop the wall. Behind them is the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin.
Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

ELATION: *An All-Night Party*

(Continued from page 1)

Berlin stood like a relic of history.

The East Berliners streamed across the frontier that has long been the most visible symbol of East-West tensions and that was until recently the world's most tightly guarded border.

East German border guards checked identity documents in a perfunctory fashion or not at all.

At the Brandenburg Gate, a guard accepted a pink carnation from a motorist in a tiny East German-made Trabant car, and stuffed it into a buttonhole, muttering, "Good, good."

Hundreds of West Berliners stood atop the graffiti-covered wall, holding aloft bottles of champagne, singing and cheering the East Berliners as they crossed to the West.

Similar scenes were reported at Checkpoint Charlie, once the focal point of the Cold War, and other crossing points. On Thursday night at Checkpoint Charlie, West Berliners and foreigners living in the city had pushed past the East German police, shouting, "We want in!" The police had closed gates and drawn up a barricade of cars.

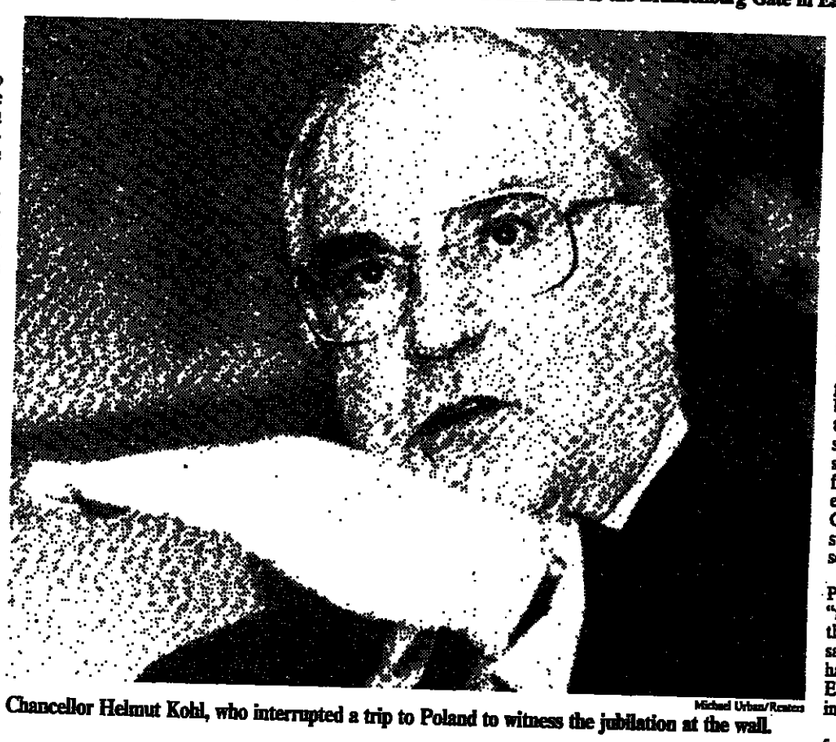
The rush to the West swelled to an invasion early Friday as the news spread that the government was allowing people to leave without passports or visas. They came for a variety of reasons.

One couple said they were curious to see whether the house numbers on their street continued on the other side of the wall. Many came across for tearful reunions with friends and relatives.

As the party slowed down on Friday morning, many of the revelers headed back to the East.

The East German government opened the frontier on Thursday without warning in an attempt to stem the mass exodus of East Germans through neighboring Czechoslovakia and apparently in a gamble that most of those leaving would come back back.

So many visitors came across that the mayor of West Berlin, Walter Momper, faced with an almost total blockage of the city center, appealed to East Germans to delay their visits for a day or two. He said it was inconceivable that the East German authorities, having opened the frontier, would slam it shut again.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who interrupted a trip to Poland to witness the jubilation at the wall.
Michael Urban/Reuters

EUROPE: *Dramatic Events Bring Uncertainty for EC*

(Continued from page 1)

own, and needed the help of its EC partners — a point also made by West German government officials.

At the EC's Brussels headquarters, Frans Andriessen, commissioner for external relations, hailed the opening of the Berlin Wall as a dramatic and historic event that should give cause "for profound rejoicing throughout Europe."

He raised the prospect that the East European countries could one day become full members of the community if they accepted the EC's economic and political system, a possibility also envisaged by Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission.

For the time being, Mr. Delors said Friday, the EC should think in terms of a "Europe of several circles," with a strongly integrated community at the center. "Nothing will distract us from our own ambition of achieving the political union of the Twelve," he said.

Few people in the West believe the East European countries to be remotely ready for EC membership in economic terms. Politically, the Eastern countries could not join the community as currently organized while they are members of the Warsaw Pact, and perhaps not even if they became neutral.

Most EC governments had hoped to put off final decisions on future relations with the East European countries until after the community completes its post-1992 single market and works out an arrangement with the six Western members of the European Free Trade Association — Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

Only this week, at a meeting in Reykjavik, Mr. Mitterrand agreed with Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson of Iceland, who is president of the association, that the East European issue should not be settled until after the two economic groupings had agreed on their future relations.

Now, however, analysts and European government officials said Friday that EC leaders would have to start rethinking the future shape of Europe at the EC summit meeting on Dec. 8 and 9 in Strasbourg, France, at which Mr. Mitterrand will preside.

"A new era is beginning," said a senior EC official. "We must try to put the stamp of the community on the new security and economic order that will be formed in the months and years ahead."

Some analysts said one possibility might be to try to work out some kind of half-way stage that would link East European countries to the community, but not as full members.

With the time not yet ripe for complete German reunification, Mr. Weilemann said, East Germany could perhaps in some way be "brought into the EC framework as a second German state."

With events moving so fast in Eastern Europe, William Wallace, deputy director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, said: "The community can't wait until after 1992 to have a much clearer view about where it would like to be in five to 10 years' time."

"We have clearly got to deal with security, foreign and economic policy together, more explicitly than in the past, and the only place to do that is the European Community," he said.

It was not too late for the community to choose the path of a federal Europe, Mr. Wallace added. And he and other analysts said that pressure would now intensify on Mrs. Thatcher to go along with moves toward closer EC integration.

In Strasbourg, Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Delors will argue strongly that the community's reaction to the events in Eastern Europe, and especially in East Germany, must be to push ahead even faster with plans for economic and monetary union, the first stage of which is due to start next July 1.

EC and French officials said Friday that they were increasingly confident that Mr. Kohl would agree in Strasbourg to set a date in the second half of next year for an intergovernmental conference to negotiate a new treaty laying the constitutional basis for the union.

"West Germany must be anchored to the community as firmly as possible, including by that ultimate symbol, currency," said one EC official.

And Michel Rocard, the French prime minister, stepped up the pressure on Mrs. Thatcher this week by suggesting that Britain would simply be left behind by its partners if it did not agree to closer integration.

"Britain can do as it likes. We can't wait," Mr. Rocard said Thursday in Brussels. Although convoys normally sailed at the speed of the slowest ship, "if the whole convoy is in danger we may have to leave that boat behind."

France should logically want Britain to participate in further steps to monetary union so as to help keep West Germany in line, said a senior West European diplomat. But "France may now think Mrs. Thatcher is beyond redemption."

Mr. Wallace and other analysts, however, said Mrs. Thatcher's preoccupations over whether London should join the EC's exchange rate mechanism and subscribe to the community's proposed social charter were of far less importance now that the future of Europe was at stake.

"I am sure that a lot of people in the British elite and government, possibly even including the prime minister, will conclude that we better make sure the European Community is working properly," Mr. Wallace said.

"Even though I don't think Bonn wants to head East," he said, "events in Eastern Europe will provide impetus, both in Britain and in France, to try to consolidate the community as much as possible to bind West Germany in."

U.S.: *Bush Orders Help to Bonn*

(Continued from page 1)

West Germany by telephone later in the day.

In a speech Friday night in Dallas, Mr. Bush promised "to seize every chance" to promote democracy in Eastern Europe. His December meeting with the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, will take on "even more importance" than it had when the idea was first broached in the summer, he said. Mr. Bush offered no specifics as to future policy, saying only that he would be guided by "prudence" and "imagination."

In another TV interview, Mr. Baker said it was premature to talk about the reunification of Germany because East Germany had a long way to go before becoming truly democratic.

"There are some steps that have to be taken between just giving people one of the basic human rights, the freedom to travel, between that and addressing the question of reunification of Germany," he said.

Mr. Baker also linked Western financial aid to East Germany to greater freedoms, including "free and open" elections. "I think it's going to be the view, frankly, of some of our other allies that assistance will be much more forthcoming if the German Democratic Republic moves toward true reform, in terms of political pluralism across the board," he said.

Nonetheless, the secretary said he thought it was "the most dramatic event in East-West relations since the end of the war."

Mr. Baker acknowledged that the speed of the East German action caught U.S. officials off guard. "Were we surprised by the speed of it?" he asked. "You bet your life, and so was everybody else as far as I can determine."

If East Germany fully implements the promise to open its borders, Mr. Bush said Thursday, "this wall built in '61 will have very little relevance."

It was just six and a half months ago in a speech in Mainz, West Germany, that Mr. Bush added his voice to the chorus of U.S. presidents who have demanded that the Berlin Wall be torn down. He called it then a "brutal wall" that "stands as a monument to the failure of communism."

Former President Ronald Reagan said on a television show that "If the wall isn't torn down immediately, at least they could keep the gates open."

Mr. Bush said, "It's a dramatic happening for East Germany and, of course, for freedom."

The White House announced Thursday night that Mr. Bush had ordered U.S. military units and Ambassador Vernon Walters to give "all possible assistance" to the West German government, which is struggling to cope with the flood of refugees. The Pentagon said it was making available housing for 980 people in three off-base installations.

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Herald Tribune

The former mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, at the wall Friday.
Michael Probst/Reuters

Kremlin Orders 3 Soviet Republics To Drop New Laws

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Kremlin ordered three Soviet republics Friday to drop new laws that it said contravened the national constitution, the Tass agency reported.

The announcement appeared to be a clear signal that Moscow was not prepared to extend to its 15 constituent republics the free hand on domestic issues enjoyed by some East European allies.

In a move likely to anger the independent-minded leaders of the three Baltic republics, the Kremlin told Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that several laws "strengthening their economic and political independence" would have to go.

The same order was given to the Transcaucasian republic of Azerbaijan, whose leaders have also moved in recent months under pressure from local nationalists to assert independence from Moscow.

Tass did not identify the laws, but they were believed to include Lithuania's announcement last week of separate Lithuanian citizenship as well as new Estonian and Latvian residence requirements for those running for office.

The announcement appeared timed for sessions of the Estonian and the Latvian parliaments, which began in Tallinn and Riga on Friday.

However, as parts of the new, recently modified Soviet Constitution are not yet in place, it was not immediately clear how the Soviet leadership could enforce such a ruling if the republics refused to toe the line.

Tass said the Soviet Union's highest state body, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, noted at its meeting Friday that republican parliaments had undergone a "considerable activization of legislative activity" in recent times.

The Presidium, headed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said many of these laws were aimed at strengthening the "economic and political independence and ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens."

"But, at the same time," Tass said, "some legislative acts of Azerbaijan, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia contain norms which do not correspond to the constitution of the Soviet Union and contravene its international agreements."

■ A Clash in Moldavia

A crowd demanding the release of protesters arrested during a Revolution Day gathering clashed with the police Friday night in the capital of the southwestern republic of Moldavia, a witness told The Associated Press in Moscow.

The witness, Vladimir Solonar, said he saw policemen shoot into the air after members of the Moldavian People's Front stormed the headquarters of the Interior Ministry in Kishinev.

Mr. Solonar, a history lecturer at Kishinev State University and a member of another political group, said some people were injured in ensuing clashes. But he did not know how many were hurt, or whether they were demonstrators or police.

At one point, the crowd stopped and overturned an ambulance, Mr. Solonar said.

The protesters were demanding the release of about 20 persons arrested Tuesday as they gathered near the route of a scheduled parade to mark the 72d anniversary of Communist power.

WARNING: *Moscow Sets Limit*

(Continued from page 1)

bolized the division of Europe for many years, is surely a positive and important fact."

But Tass also indicated that the Kremlin did not interpret the new border regulations as license for the "recarving of the boundaries of postwar Europe."

The present borders of Europe, Mr. Gerasimov said, were confirmed at the Helsinki Conference.

Kremlin officials, including Yevgeni Primakov, a candidate Politburo member, have said recently that Moscow could tolerate a decision by Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact military alliance in the future. But Mr. Gerasimov indicated that such a decision by East Germany, Moscow's most crucial strategic ally, was a much more sensitive issue.

East Germany is the Warsaw Pact's western frontier, making it "more important geographically" than Hungary, Mr. Gerasimov said. In addition, the Soviet Union has 380,000 troops stationed on East German soil, and only 65,000 in Hungary.

The Soviet Union has long called for the dissolution of both the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Both the current Hungarian and East German leaderships have affirmed their membership in the Warsaw Pact, but growing numbers in both countries, especially in Budapest, favor withdrawal and neutrality.

"To convert East Germany into a neutral Austria is just hypothetical," Mr. Gerasimov said. "Why should East Germany be considered an Austria when this is our firm ally? The NATO forces are dangerous, and to compensate, we should count on the Warsaw Pact. The GDR is our strategic ally."

Soviet officials contend that the military alliances are, at present, a force for stability on the European Continent. "When the West stops threatening the East, and perhaps when the East stops being a threat to the West, when this situation changes, maybe we can return to these questions, but not now," Mr. Gerasimov said.

Mr. Gerasimov said that while Moscow was not interfering in Berlin's affairs, it was in constant touch with the East German leadership as they made their decision to open the border.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze told Scandinavian journalists, "We did not ask the East Germans to do this. Our East German friends did it themselves. It should become a normal thing that we should all adjust to."

One of the key demands of the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators throughout East Germany has been for free multiparty elections. Mr. Gerasimov said he was confident that if, or when, the East German Communist Party was faced with such elections, "it would propose a program of socialist renewal and the people will support them."

Mr. Gerasimov said that while the events in East Germany are "not a great shock" to Moscow, "everyone is surprised by the speed of the changes."

Mr. Gerasimov did, however, show that the Kremlin's information on developments in Eastern Europe was more advanced than the Western media's.

After dealing with a flood of questions on East Germany, Mr. Gerasimov ended his press conference with a line that puzzled the assembled press corps. "You don't even know the latest news in Bulgaria, do you?" he said, and walked off, a contented smile splitting his face.

About two hours later, the wire services were issuing the announcement from Sofia: Todor Zhivkov, Eastern Europe's longest reigning leader, had stepped down, and the crisis throughout the Continent had spread to yet another country.

WALL: *Parts Are Taken Down*

(Continued from page 1)

German radio station Sender Fries Berlin. Only about 1,000 of them planned to stay, the radio said.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, addressing a cheering crowd of 20,000 outside West Berlin's City Hall on Friday, said that the East Germans were already expanding the Glienicker Bridge crossing, which had been used by diplomats and is famous as a venue for East-West spy exchanges.

Mr. Genscher listed the names of the other streets to be opened to growing jubilation from the crowd. Work on the new crossings, nine in all, is to be completed by Tuesday, he said. The Glienicker Bridge crossing was opened Friday evening and an Eberswalderstrasse crossing was due to be opened Saturday morning.

The East German Politburo, which normally has 21 members, was streamlined to 11 two days ago. It lost one more full member on Friday and three candidates, or nonvoting, members.

The East German interior minister, Friedrich Dickel, said that the stunning removal of travel restrictions to the West on Thursday was permanent.

"The new travel regulation is not a temporary measure," Mr. Dickel said in an interview with East German television. "It is permanent and will be the foundation of a new travel law."

Most of the East Berliners who crossed the wall on Friday were just visiting, exulting in their sudden new freedom to travel to the other side.

Many people cried as they embraced relatives they had not seen in decades. Others rushed to West Berlin department stores to buy cosmetics and other goods that are scarce in Eastern Europe.

"It was so simple to come over," a young East German said. "The feeling is just indescribable."

"The sun is shining, and the people are in a good mood," said a smiling East German guard at the Invalidenstrasse crossing of the wall.

East German roads were swamped with cars heading for the West German border. But West German border officials said only about one-tenth of the newcomers planned to stay.

So far this year, more than 200,000 East German refugees, nearly 1.5 percent of East Germany's population of 16.5 million, have gone West, 56,000 through Czechoslovakia since Saturday alone. Most are young, skilled workers vital to the economy.

Mr. Dickel also said that East Germany was negotiating with the West Berlin government for new subway and bus connections through the extra crossings.

In addition, he said, said various bus connections were being created for the surface trolley system in West Berlin and a number of new stations were being opened in the Berlin subway system. One, he said, would be at a long-closed station of a West Berlin subway line that runs under part of East Berlin.

One of the new openings planned in the wall, at Potsdamer Platz, is due to be made on Sunday.

Potsdamer Platz was Europe's busiest intersection before World War II, but now stands deserted and empty behind the wall near the landmark Brandenburg Gate.

West Berlin police also said that East German workers had begun Friday to punch a hole through the wall at Bernauer Strasse for a new checkpoint in the Wedding section of Berlin.

Hundreds of thousands of East Germans who have not left their country have filled the streets to demand democratic changes and an end to 40 years of rigid, one-party rule.

A dispatch of the official East German news agency ADN said that a party conference planned for Dec. 15-17 would consider personnel changes in the policy-making Central Committee.

The Central Committee, ending a landmark three-day meeting, also confirmed Mr. Krenz as the party general secretary. Mr. Krenz replaced Mr. Honecker on Oct. 18.

Mr. Krenz, 52, in office for just three weeks, took an unparalleled gamble on Thursday by throwing open the wall that his predecessor built.

Those dismissed from the Politburo on Friday were Hans-Joachim Boehme, a full member, and three nonvoting members, Johannes Chemnitzer, Werner Walde and Inge Lange.

Mr. Boehme, 59, had lost the support of his local party organization, ADN said.

The latest changes left the Politburo with 10 full and three nonvoting members.

The Central Committee issued a detailed "action program" to be discussed by party members and others across the country before approval.

"East Germany is awakening," the program said, according to ADN. "A revolutionary people's movement has set in motion a process of serious upheaval." It added, "The aim is dynamically to give socialism in East Germany more democracy."

The action program said that a new government to replace the one that resigned on Tuesday should work out more detailed economic changes.

Consumer goods production should be given priority, it said, adding a new investment policy should also be introduced.

The Central Committee said that subsidies should not swallow so much of the state budget and that statistics should be more truthful.

The program called for new laws on freedom to assemble and freedom of association as well as new laws on the media and elections. The judiciary should be able to work independently from the party, it said.

Parliament should have control over the defense and state security ministries, the program said.

In addition to the removal of the four Politburo members, two former Honecker associates, Günter Mittag and Joachim Herrmann, were removed from the Central Committee, ADN reported.

Mr. Mittag had been Mr. Honecker's economy czar and Mr. Herrmann had been propaganda chief.

The Central Committee accused them of "greatly damaging the reputation" of the party and ordered a special commission to investigate their mistakes. The investigation will include other party members, ADN said. *(Reuters, AP*

Danes Ease Entry For East Germans

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Danish authorities eased entry regulations Friday for East Germans wishing to visit following the opening of the East German borders with the West, the Justice Ministry said.

Within a few days East Germans planning a brief stay in neighboring Denmark will be able to obtain a short-term visitor's visa at their port of entry.

EAST GERMANY'S OPENING TO THE WEST: Jubilation and disbelief over a dizzying chain of events

A New Challenge Confronts the West

Some Envoys Fear Soviets May Try To Weaken Bonn's Links to NATO

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The wall fell without triggering a nightmarish scenario that had haunted Western governments: bloodshed, a new Berlin crisis and revived East-West confrontation.

Barring a military-supported backlash in East Germany or perhaps one day in the Soviet Union, the Western alliance was facing a new challenge of what to do about the future of the two Germanys and the sharply increased pressure for German reunification, diplomats said Friday.

With the Soviet Union lifting its longstanding veto on political changes in East Germany, they said, the West now should worry that Soviet diplomacy on the future of Germany might seek to weaken West Germany's links to the Western alliance.

To ensure a united Western position, they said, allied governments must also come to grips with worries in some capitals about the economic and political implications of a reunited Germany.

An initial meeting was expected this weekend between the leaders of West Germany and East Germany. Allied governments are under urgent pressure to forge a policy consensus prior to the Malta summit meeting in three weeks between President George Bush and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Foreshadowing Soviet interest in finding common ground there about Europe, a Soviet official echoed a phrase his government has been using lately: that history was leading "from Yalta to Malta." At Yalta, the victorious allies in World War II agreed on plans for postwar Europe, only to see them thwarted by the Soviet refusal to permit free elections in Soviet-occupied areas.

But U.S. officials said Friday that the Bush administration was wary of creating any impression of U.S.-Soviet agreement on a new "Yalta" in the sense of any attempt to reach a superpower agreement about the future of Europe — and the Germanys — that appeared designed to be imposed on the Western allies or even on East Germans.

Some Western analysts expect the Soviet leader to seek U.S. support for maintaining the present borders of East Germany, perhaps offering drastic cuts in the Soviet forces there but blocking German reunification and maintaining the two Germanys and the two alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

A likely formulation, several analysts said, would be a Soviet proposal to convene an international conference to sign a final peace treaty ending World War II in Europe that would consecrate the present borders. Legally, the United States, Britain and France can block German reunification until such a treaty is signed.

Politically, however, an attempt to impose allied views on West Germany could alienate German opinion and promote the German drift toward neutralism that the West is anxious to avoid, they said.

A U.S. official said: "Only by taking the West Germans at their word — that they want to remain anchored in the West and want to consolidate the Common Market — can we realistically expect to maintain Western unity."

But he said that Bush administration officials, in recent days, have started to realize that the United States can play a pivotal role in blocking any Soviet efforts to induce West Germany toward a more neutral posture.

In addition, he said, "they're starting to realize that the United States has a crucial, unique role in arbitrating among the Western allies, influencing West Germany toward a course that allays fears of German domination on the part of France and Britain."

One official said that he expected Mr. Bush to consult with the allies intensively — and perhaps even visit European capitals — before proceeding to his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev early next month.

Allied governments, diplomats said, have based their policies on close alignment with West Germany.

The main reason, they said, is that the United States, Britain and France all want to support Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, which faces elections next year, by avoiding divergence within the alliance.

In addition, high-level discussions on these issues have been avoided, even as the German issue became more acute in recent weeks, because of what a U.S. official called the "imperative to avoid diplomatic signals that could fuel a crisis atmosphere."

While he and most European officials were convinced that East Germany was moving toward political liberalization, they worried that the process could be derailed if violence erupted in East Berlin.

The most frequently mentioned scenario involved thousands of East Germans charging the Berlin Wall and breaking through, with East German and Soviet troops firing on the fleeing people and then turning on protesters in East Berlin.

That scenario was realistic, according to an East German official interviewed by telephone in a Western capital Friday, who said that the East Berlin government opened the wall in response to intelligence reports that protesters were planning to storm it.

"Reservists have been mobilized to hold the wall three times in the last month, and until the new leadership took over on Oct. 18, they would certainly have fired," the official said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The East German official said that Egon Krenz, the East German leader, had opened the border because he had realized he could not count on Soviet support for military repression.

Now Mr. Krenz, he said, was hoping the West German government, eager to avoid turmoil in central Europe, would use its influence to persuade East Germans to "give Krenz a chance" and produce at least an interlude of stability in East Germany.

Agence France-Presse

Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

Nov. 10, 1989: East Berliners scaling the Berlin Wall to celebrate the opening up of the borders, and an East German youth with a hammer, left, chipping away at the symbol of a divided city.

Frankfurt Stocks Surge

Index Rises 2.3%, Mark Is Pressured

Reuters

FRANKFURT — West German shares staged an explosive rally Friday in hectic trading, in reaction to the opening of East Germany's borders. The DAX index of 30 leading shares on the Frankfurt bourse surged by 33.73 points, or 2.3 percent, to close at 1,496.69.

The Deutsche mark finished lower against most major currencies, with East German developments adding to pressure from diminishing speculation of further credit easing in the U.S. and talk of a Japanese discount-rate rise.

In Bonn, meanwhile, the West German finance minister, Theo Waigel, ruled out a common German currency until fundamental reforms were applied to East Germany's economy.

The West German stock market ignored Wall Street's 20-point fall on Thursday, a drop that dealers said would normally have caused Frankfurt prices to follow suit.

Investors rushed to buy construction shares on expectations that the migration of more than 200,000 East Germans to West Germany so far this year would increase after East Germany removed restrictions on travel.

Bonn has pledged 8 billion marks ($4.34 billion) over four years on a housing program for the immigrants. "People are buying anything related to the building sector," said one dealer on the exchange.

Dealers said building-supply firms, and even those involved in the do-it-yourself market, were bolstered by East Germany's move.

Judging the situation to be similar to West Germany's boom of the 1960s, economists expected East Germans both here and at home to turn, once basic needs like housing were met, to boosting demand for consumer goods.

Such demand was seen as being especially favorable for carmakers, and Volkswagen's stock rose 24.20 DM, to close at 439.

Some analysts said that East German arrivals and increased East-West economic links could boost the projected rise in West Germany's 1990 gross national product to 3.5 percent, from a previously estimated 3 percent. A 4 percent rise is expected in 1989.

However, stronger economic growth could hurt shares in the long run if West German inflation increased substantially. The market has already been nervous about wage talks with West Germany's key metalworkers' union, set for early next year.

On the Frankfurt foreign-exchange market, dealers said that the lifting of travel restrictions had fueled speculation that the costs of financing East German emigrants, and financing the economic change in that nation, would be disproportionately high for West Germany.

Although these concerns weighed on the mark, they said the most immediate factors contributing to its current weakness were the firming dollar and yen.

The mark closed more than one pfennig lower against the dollar, at 1.8600 DM, compared with its 1.8460 DM close on Thursday.

The news also depressed bond prices on the London International Financial Futures Exchange, as economists sought to assess the inflationary and aid-financing problems for West Germany. They predicted rising inflation pressures, as East German refugees increased demand in an economy already running near full capacity.

"The main signal is to steer clear of German bonds," said Steven Major, European bond economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

Speaking about the question of an eventual common currency on West German television, Mr. Waigel, the finance minister, said, "A currency union can only be reached if there is convertibility, if the East German mark is brought into a sensible relationship with the West German mark and, of course, if East Germany has undergone decisive financial, monetary and economic reforms."

In a separate interview, he told reporters in Munich that the current influx of East German refugees would not lead to higher West German taxes.

The Poles Are Seeking Guarantees on a Unified Germany

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Shortly after Chancellor Helmut Kohl rushed away from a state visit to Poland so that he could speak to crowds of Germans in West Berlin, the Polish government said it could not support reunification of Germany without guarantees of Polish borders.

As Mr. Kohl was telling cheering East and West Berliners that "we are and will remain one nation," the government in Warsaw said Poland expected "guarantees that a new united Germany, no doubt a powerful state, will not threaten security and cooperation in Europe."

"The German states can reunify only within their existing borders as they are now," said the government spokeswoman, Malgorzata Niezabitowska. "No other solution can come into play."

The "fundamental issue" for Poland, she said, is "the durability of the frontier" along the Polish borders established after World War II. Those borders gave Poland large amounts of land, nearly one-third of its territory, that Germans have traditionally considered their own.

Mr. Kohl arrived in Warsaw on Thursday for what had been planned as a breakthrough visit that would open a new chapter in relations between West Germany and Poland, a country that suffered acutely under the Germans in World War II.

In the six years of Nazi occupation, six millions Poles, 18 percent of the prewar population, were killed. Many of Poland's cities, including Warsaw, were systematically destroyed.

To secure a new relationship, and to support the rapid pace of democratic and free-market change in Poland, the West German chancellor brought with him $1.62 billion in investment credits — the largest single aid offer yet made to this country.

The long-planned visit, however, was quickly overshadowed by news on Thursday afternoon of the sudden opening of the Berlin Wall. Mr. Kohl called a midnight press conference to say that "my place is in Bonn." He canceled lunch with President Wojciech Jaruzelski and rushed to the airport at midday.

Before he left, however, Mr. Kohl was careful to promise his Polish hosts that he would return on Saturday night.

"See you in 28 hours," Mr. Kohl said on Polish television, in an effort to reassure the Polish people, who remain deeply suspicious of Germany. A newspaper poll early this week said 30 percent of the population "felt aversion" to Germans, while only 5 percent said they had friendly feelings for them.

International Herald Tribune

"You must understand for a German politician these are stormy hours," Mr. Kohl said. "I did not even take my luggage."

At a news conference after his departure, Miss Niezabitowska said the West German chancellor had gone to considerable lengths to explain the necessity of his sudden leave-taking to Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

"Kohl told the premier that the developments in East Germany have been possible thanks to what is going on in Poland, as well as in Hungary," Miss Niezabitowska said. She added that "Mazowiecki received this with total understanding."

Before leaving, Mr. Kohl and the ministers traveling with him signed economic agreements, including $1.62 billion in investment credits. The money will be available to pay for foreign exchange-earning projects, many of which are expected to involve West German companies.

The aid package requires, as Mr. Kohl said in a dinner toast on Thursday night, that "government and private enterprises must work together."

The avalanche of events in East Germany this week has raised questions in Poland about whether West German companies might not be more interested in investing their money in a changing East Germany than in a changing Poland. Besides the obvious linguistic and cultural advantages, East Germany's economy and basic infrastructure are in far better shape than Poland's.

Asked about this, Miss Niezabitowska said Poland was not worried. "We believe the potential of West Germany is so large that the East German issue will be in no way detrimental to the assistance to Poland," she said.

When asked about the country's western borders, however, she made it clear that the Polish government was worried. The breakneck pace of events in East Germany this week, which suddenly makes the issue of Germany reunification a realistic possibility, appeared to be fueling the Polish concern.

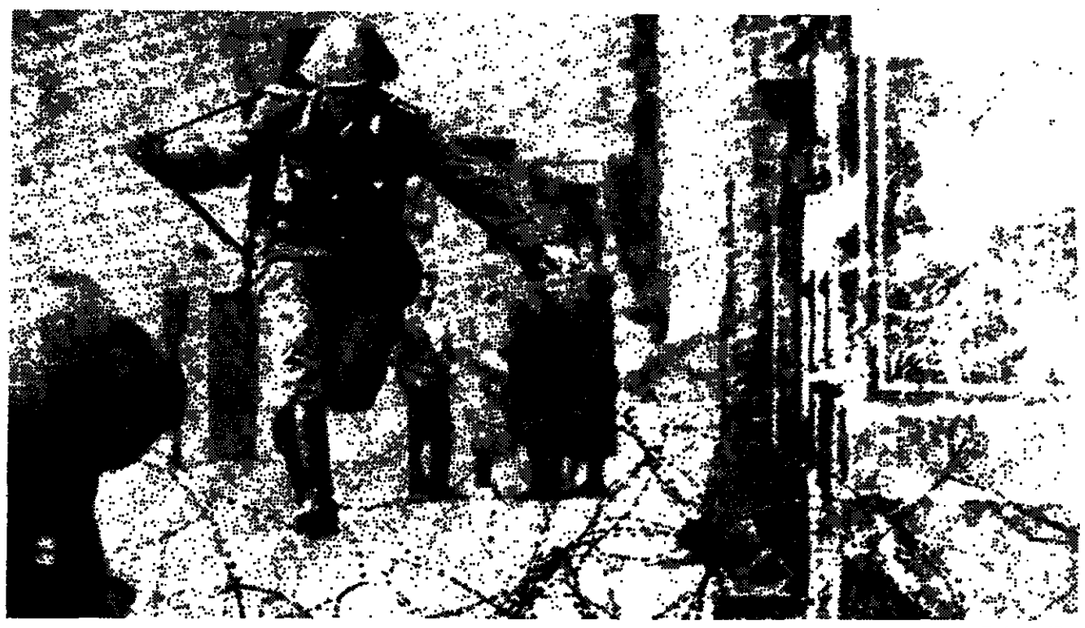
Mr. Mazowiecki pressed Mr. Kohl earlier this week to make a formal declaration that would legally and permanently guarantee the border.

But Mr. Kohl, in a nod to right-of-center voters in his country who continue to demand the return of the disputed land, insisted again Thursday on a distinction between de facto and legal recognition of the border.

He said that although Bonn had no interest in any Polish land, his government could not give full legal recognition to the postwar borders until a peace treaty formally ending World War II was signed.

"All of us know there is no peace treaty yet," Mr. Kohl said Thursday night.

West Germany has never signed a formal postwar peace treaty, and its constitution grants automatic citizenship to all residents of East Germany.



The Associated Press

Aug. 15, 1961: Conrad Schumann becomes the first East German border guard to escape to West Berlin, leaping across the barbed wire of the Berlin Wall, two days after the barrier was erected. His escape was one of the best-recorded in the 28-year history of the wall.

Economists Dismiss Talk of Superstate

Reuters

FRANKFURT — East Germany's decision to throw open its borders with West Germany will have huge implications for the economies of both nations, but visions of an economic super-state in the center of Europe seem premature, analysts said.

Peter Pietsch, economist with Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, said there was no doubt trade between the two nations would rise as barriers built up since World War II were dismantled.

But he added: "There will not be a huge concentration of economic power. There should be no worries about that."

"It will take a long time before we see anything like a combined mass of economic potential," said Horst Seidler, economist at the DIW economic research group in West Berlin.

The effects of the exodus into West Germany of about 200,000 East Germans has prompted economists to raise forecasts for Bonn's domestic economic growth, already seen at a booming 4 percent this year.

The East Germans will need everything from houses to pots and pans, although this could prove a double-edged sword if inflation took off as a result.

On the other side of the now crumbling border, political reform would have to be backed by market-oriented economic renewal, also boosting East German growth in the longer-term, economists said.

In the immediate future, however, the East German administration, whose key players are changing places with startling speed, have to cope with the hemorrhage of mostly young skilled workers who have already left.

"Initially there will be a weakening of the East German economy," said a senior economist with a research unit that closely monitors the economies of Eastern Europe.

"Workers are disappearing," he said. "As the planned economy is wound down, jobs will disappear. They will not be replaced immediately by a flood of corporate investment from West Germany."

Norbert Walter, senior economist with Deutsche Bank, said: "The loss of 200,000 people in a country one-quarter of the size of West Germany will have four times the impact that it would have had here."

He said there was a strong chance that in the next 10 to 15 years, all of Eastern Europe would grow in economic importance.

The speed with which West German corporations move to take advantage of the economic possibilities in the east would depend on how quickly and with how much determination East Berlin would initiate genuine economic reform, economists said.

West German government and company officials have so far reacted cautiously to the prospect of more intense economic links with East Germany.

According to the Federal Statistics Office, West German exports to its neighbor jumped 14 percent in the first eight months of 1989 to 4.9 billion Deutsche marks ($2.7 billion at current rates).

An official said most of the gains came from sales of capital goods, especially in the steel and electronics sectors. East Germany sold 4.7 billion DM worth of goods to West Germany, a rise of 6.2 percent.

East German Envoy Warns of Overreaction

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The East German ambassador to the United States, Gerhard Herder, said Friday that his country would be a "predictable partner" of the West in maintaining peace but warned that any miscalculation during the opening up of his homeland could lead to conflict.

Mr. Herder noted that armed forces of three Western allies, the United States, Britain and France, are stationed in Berlin.

"By any miscalculation, they could be involved," he said in a speech at the National Press Club. "This could lead to a conflict."

The Soviet Union also has troops in Berlin, and the city itself lies more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) inside East Germany.

"I don't want to hide before you that these developments are very dangerous," he said. "They could lead, if they get out of control, to bigger conflicts."

Mr. Herder said President George Bush's reaction to the events in Berlin was "encouraging" and said he hoped the changes in his country would open up a new phase in relations with the United States.

He said that "my country has always been in the forefront" of efforts to maintain stability in Central Europe and intends to remain "a predictable partner" of the West in that effort.

The East German government's decision to grant freedom of travel is irreversible, he said.

"If there are still people who believe the changes are cosmetic," he said, "they are victims of an outlived era of suspicion."

Asked whether he could foresee a unified Germany, he replied: "In my dreams, yes. But being a politician, I don't see any prospect for a united Germany."

He said East and West Germany were "integrated into military alliances guaranteeing a stable balance of power" in Europe.

Asked whether the December meeting between Mr. Bush and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, would decide on German reunification, he said, "I don't think it's a matter to be decided by Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev" but a matter to be decided by the people of the two Germanys.

German Airlines Seek to Expand East-West Links

Agence France-Presse

BONN — The West and East German airlines, Lufthansa and Interflug, called Friday for normalization of air links between the two countries, which have been served mainly by airlines of the Western allies since the end of World War II.

East Germany's "easing of formalities for trips abroad will significantly boost demand for regular air links between the two German states," the two airlines announced in a joint statement published in Bonn.

Lufthansa and Interflug started Frankfurt-Leipzig and Leipzig-Düsseldorf flights on Aug. 10 and won permission in late October to continue flying the routes for three more months.

The flights, usually 50 percent full, are a "success," and the airlines plan to seek authorization to go beyond Feb. 1, their statement said.

In the long run, the airlines said, they plan "to do everything possible so inter-German air traffic is run on a normal basis in the future."

Prague Says It Asked For East German Step

Reuters

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia welcomed on Friday East Berlin's opening of its borders to the West, saying it had requested the move in response to the flood of thousands of East Germans across Czechoslovak territory.

"From our side, this solution presents a very positive step to the complex solution of this problem of refugees," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We invited this," said the spokesman, Lubomir Marsik, adding, "It is a very necessary solution."

Asked whether the hard-line Prague government also welcomed the political changes in East Germany, he replied: "At this moment it is hard to say. We must wait."

Czechoslovak newspapers did not comment Friday on the border opening.

East Germany said Thursday that it had opened its borders to the West after the flow of its citizens across Czechoslovakia became unacceptable to the Prague authorities.

More that 50,000 East Germans have crossed western Czechoslovakia since Nov. 5, when East Berlin opened a route to the West via its southern Warsaw Pact neighbor.

Thousands more left Czechoslovakia in October for West Germany after taking refuge at the West German Embassy in Prague.

In Cuba, newspapers reported East Germany's decision without comment on Friday.

"East Germany Announces Opening of Its Frontiers," was the headline carried by the Communist Party daily Granma at the bottom of its front-page report.

The worker's paper Trabajadores carried the same headline on its back page. Both papers published a report from Berlin on the East German decision by the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina.

The two papers dedicated most of their front pages to the continuing Havana International Trade Fair, the start of the annual sugar harvest this month and a victory by Cuba over China in the Women's Volleyball World Cup matches being held in Japan.

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, has made clear that he disapproves of the political changes sweeping Eastern Europe and has said that Cuba will remain faithful to its Marxist-Lennist principles.

Kremlin Rejects U.S. Laser Charge

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Soviet spokesman assailed Pentagon officials on Friday for trying to spoil superpower relations by charging that Soviet ships in the Pacific shot lasers at U.S. military aircraft.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that "right-wing forces in the United States are seeking to poison the atmosphere of the two countries' relations by fanning up some insignificant scandal."

He said at a news briefing that the scandal was timed to sour President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's meeting with President George Bush next month in the Mediterranean. U.S. officials said the Soviets were suspected of having shot lasers at four U.S. aircraft in the Pacific in recent weeks, damaging the eyesight of an air force crewman in one incident.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lowering the Wall

The capacity of the Berlin Wall to divide a country and a continent seems at an end. East Germany's hastily reshaped Politburo now promises its people what even two weeks ago was unthinkable: unrestricted travel to the West; free elections; market-oriented economic reforms. Deathbed conversions are always suspect. But what Marxists call objective realities suggest this great awakening will endure.

To the east is Poland, whose shattered economy demonstrates what happens when a stubborn regime too long resists genuine change. To the west, a thriving Federal Republic offers help, conditioned on democratic reforms. And Moscow's praise for East Germany's liberalizing moves speaks volumes about the Kremlin's new course. As Mikhail Gorbachev earlier warned in East Berlin, "We will have to see and react to the times; otherwise life will punish us."

There will be time to consider what the awakening implies for German unification and a reordered post-Cold War Europe. The interesting question now is why and how this uprising happened — and under a tough new boss, Egon Krenz, who endorsed China's murderous repression in June. Whatever his instincts, Mr. Krenz faced an exodus he could not stem and an aroused people clamoring in the streets for the kind of changes they knew were occurring in the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland.

As Alexis de Tocqueville observed long ago, the most dangerous moment for an oppressive old order is when it attempts tentative reforms. Once people sense the hope for change, their impatience and courage increase with each concession. At first Mr. Krenz sought to placate by half-measures and promised a "dialogue" with demonstrators who shouted "We want to stay!" By lifting controls on a pliant media, he only augmented what he strove to contain.

Then why strive to appease, why ease censorship? The plausible answer is that Mr. Krenz and his beleaguered comrades had no choice. They could not compel Hungary to close its borders to fleeing East Germans, or prevent others from leaving via the West German Embassy in Prague. Nor could they keep East Germans from learning that escape was possible. The outflow, and its ruinous economic and political implications, humbled a haughty regime, whose authority ultimately depended on the Berlin Wall. Now it is tumbling.

The vagueness of the party's promises for elections suggest a last-ditch effort to preserve its "leading role," or its monopoly on power. But gamesmanship cannot restore order in East Germany — or end the human march westward.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lebanon on the Edge

Lebanon quivers on the edge of what may be its last opportunity to rebuild the semblance of a national life. The opportunity lies in the Parliament's agreement to strike a fairer sharing of power between the country's Christians and its underrepresented Muslims. The agreement reached at Taif in Saudi Arabia deals inadequately with the matter of removing the greater Syrian occupying force and the lesser Israeli one. No agreement could erase the scars left by nearly 15 years of war. But the new formula offers Lebanon more potential reconciliation and more ultimate relief from foreign occupation than anything on the horizon. Anyone who dismisses it has a heavy obligation to offer something better.

Major General Michel Aoun dismisses it and offers something worse: abandonment of the idea of Lebanon in favor of partitioning the country. He was until recently leader of the Christian part of Lebanon's divided government. To protest Taif's failure to provide for an early exit by his nemesis, Syria, he blocked Parliament from meeting in Beirut. Defying him, it met elsewhere and elected a new president, René Moawad, a Maronite Christian. General Aoun, who still has a militia, a Lebanese following and some foreign connections, now threatens to convert the Christian heartland into a separate country. Whether he could do so is less important now than the damage his effort would do to Taif's promise of a new start.

The Taif agreement speaks for and to a broad national constituency. It is supported by an Arab majority. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council welcomed it. President Bush gave it the firmest support, saying that the idea of inflicting "further grief on that marvelous country by partition" was "totally unacceptable to countries around the world." The people and factions in Lebanon are calculating the odds. They should know that while Lebanon has many friends in America and elsewhere, there are few friends for a policy of defiance and separate statehood for any single Lebanese community. If the Syrian and Israeli occupations cannot be brought quickly to an end, then no effort should be spared to work for domestic civility, which offers its own immense rewards.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The World Beyond the Wall

And now? Once we overcome our emotion at the sight of the breaches opening up in the Berlin Wall and in the fortress-like border between the Germanys, the questions remain. Where are we now? Where do we go from here? Answers do not come easily.

But there are some serious probabilities. The first is that we will see a very rapid economic reunification of the two German states. The machinery is in place; it won't take long to set it in motion.

The concessions agreed by Egon Krenz give an idea of his weakness. Could the regime survive truly free elections? And if it were to embrace social democracy, what legitimacy would it retain? Is not the outline of de facto political reunification visible on the horizon, along with that of a superpowerful German economic entity? There is also a risk that Bonn will focus increasingly on East German reconstruction, to the detriment of European construction and of aid to Poland and Hungary.

But the Germans are not alone in the world. The United States, Britain and France, in particular, would be wise to act in concert with Bonn before they find themselves surprised by a new initiative from Mikhail Gorbachev.

— Le Monde (Paris).

One should be wary of euphoria, because nothing in Soviet politics is irreversible. But it is undeniable that by removing the Berlin Wall from the political and strategic debate, Mr. Gorbachev has given substance to his pledge of wanting to build a true "common European house." We are seeing a return of good sense and of human rights to politics.

— Pol Mathil in Le Soir (Brussels).

We must realize that faster German rapprochement requires faster consideration of how to handle a situation that is changing by the hour. Bonn has so far shied away from such considerations. Closing one's eyes can no longer help.

— Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

History, that great joker, is laughing at all those who had so boldly announced its end. German reunification, a theme that seemed to have been mummified and buried, is resurfacing. Those in the West are least prepared for this, because they have always talked about reunification but rarely thought about it. The Soviet leaders are better prepared, having thought about it a lot without saying much. But all have been caught off guard by the accelerating events — by the apparently unstoppable crumbling of the Communist regime in East Berlin, by the apparently uncontainable dissatisfaction of East German opposition groups, by the unstoppable exodus of the refugees who choose West Germany as their fatherland. No, history has not ended.

— Barbara Spinelli in La Stampa (Turin).

When Egon Krenz succeeded Erich Honecker at the head of East Germany, he was presented as a transitional figure. Wrong. Like all things temporary, transitional figures sometimes endure. And now Egon Krenz is forcing the hand of destiny. The new master of East Germany has opened the flood gates to reform in a matter of days. He has invented high-speed perestroika — doing in three weeks what Poland and Hungary took years to achieve.

— Franz-Olivier Giesbert in Le Figaro (Paris).

The East Germans are poised between anxiety and exhilaration. How far will this movement be allowed to go? It has already gone too far to be reversed.

— The Age (Melbourne).

How many East Germans will now cross border points that long bristled with guns and barbed wire is an urgent logistical question for Bonn as well as East Berlin. According to West German estimates, one million would-be refugees signified their desire to emigrate before the walls came tumbling down. Such an exodus would overwhelm West German facilities and leave East Germany paralyzed just as the Soviet bloc braces for a crisis winter.

If the German Communists are to avert catastrophe, they will have to act immediately to renounce the leading role of the party, call for early multiparty elections, accept the possibility of losing power, open their economy to free market forces and welcome direct Western investment.

It is a tall order. But the alternatives of Soviet intervention or last-gasp crackdown are not only unacceptable and counterproductive, but increasingly remote.

The dismantling of the ugliest manifestation of the East-West conflict is surely a cause for rejoicing. The final judgment on this epochal event, however, will depend on how Germans treat each other and how they treat the rest of the world.

— The Baltimore Sun.

For most West Europeans the world has always ended at the East German border and the wall: beyond lay darkness and demons. The opening of the frontiers declares that the world has no edge any more. Europe is becoming once more round and whole.

— Neal Ascherson in The Independent (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages*

RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Associate Director* • JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe* • KOURDT HOWELL, *Director, Information Systems*

International Herald Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Curran, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

Now We Must Speak of Unifying Germany

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — "Always think of it, never speak of it." A generation of Frenchmen applied that formula to the Alsace-Lorraine region, lost to Germany in 1870 and regained in the allied victory of 1918. Germany was too powerful, and too determined, for France to confront directly on this painful issue; time would resolve it if France kept the ties to its eastern provinces alive but quiet.

For 40 years many Germans and some others in the West have applied a variation of the Alsace-Lorraine formula to the question of unification. Ending the division of Germany was "not on the agenda." While West Germans were publicly endorsing unification as a vague and distant goal, there was no need for anyone else to think about how the division of Germany would be overcome.

That pretense shattered this week as the Berlin Wall began to topple. Western leaders and other opinion molders now must talk about the German future in realistic and specific terms. The misleading generalities used in recent days by President Bush and by President Mitterrand of France have outlived any usefulness.

In the logic of the Bush and Mitterrand statements, it is up to the Germans alone to decide on reunification. That is not the case.

Defeat in 1945 meant not only division but occupation by the major powers allied against Hitler: Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. Ending Germany's division must also mean ending the occupation that the war brought. In the German view, true reunification has to mean the end of the right of any of the four powers to have a preemptory say in the Germans' future.

Is that something France, defeated three times in 70 years by German armies, can live with? Are these goals that the United States has thought seriously about and has decided to seek through a formal final peace treaty with the Germans?

Nobody knows. No subject is more taboo in allied relations than the American, French and British forces remaining on German soil, 44 years after the war, to ensure that German nationalism remains under control and to confront the Soviet threat.

"Not on the agenda" was an easy way to postpone into perpetuity any serious consideration of the painful topics of division and residual occupation. But history has now overwhelmed the pretense that East-West confrontation alone accounts for the presence of 350,000 foreign troops on West German soil. With the end of Communist rule in East Germany only a matter of time, and a true end to the Cold War a strong possibility, the other Western nations urgently need to consider why they are in West Germany and how they intend to leave.

The history of the Federal Republic shows that West Germans will not want military withdrawals to be precipitous or undertaken while there is still a clear military danger from the East. No nation is more concerned with stability than West Germany is. But human nature says that Germans will want foreign forces out, especially since they form the most serious impediment to unification.

One can only sympathize with the successive governments in Bonn that adopted the "not on the agenda" strategy as a way of waiting until West Germany was strong enough to determine on its own terms the question of foreign forces on German territory — just as other countries do.

Events have now overwhelmed that strategy and made the future shape of Germany, or the Germanys, an urgent topic. The national interests of the United States, France and Britain in these changed circumstances need to be identified and articulated so that consensus can be built in these nations about their relations with the German people beyond the Cold War.

Although Western policymakers missed it, Mikhail Gorbachev sent a signal last month that he has given serious thought to an East Germany that is no longer ruled by Communists and no longer the frontline of the Cold War. Speaking in East Berlin on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the East German state, he went out of his way to recall that Soviet troops are in East Germany as a result of World War II and that the Soviet Union had originally favored a united, neutral Germany.

The presence of 380,000 Soviet troops in East Germany depends not on the state's ideology, and not solely on East-West tensions, Mr. Gorbachev was saying. The Red Army's future role can be negotiated with the other victors of World War II as part of a final peace settlement that would include guarantees that two German states will continue to exist and be gradually demilitarized.

After discussing my interpretation of the East Berlin speech at length last weekend with Gennadi Gerasimov, the Gorbachev spokesman, I believe that the Soviet president will make a proposal along these lines to Mr. Bush during their Dec. 2-3 meeting off the Malta coast. This may not be publicly revealed, however, if Mr. Bush shows a strong interest in pursuing it. (Mr. Gerasimov would not directly confirm my hunch.)

Mr. Bush will not want to accept that proposal in that form. But the time has come to decide what Washington does want in a peace treaty with the Germans, and then to begin seriously negotiating it with the two German states and the three other victors of World War II. Pleasant evasions about reunification being up to the Germans (Mr. Bush) or not frightening France (Mr. Mitterrand) have been rolled under history's onrushing wheels.

The Washington Post.

A Disparate Budapest Quartet Wants to Make Music

By Alexander Macleod

LONDON — If the ghosts of the Austro-Hungarian empire ever imagined that the world had forgotten them, they might care to drop in on Budapest this weekend. They would find that the bonds that held together a great empire in south-central Europe until the Great War intervened are being refashioned.

The foreign ministers and deputy prime ministers of Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy are meeting to establish closer ties and to fill the vacuum created by the breakdown of communism in their region. Seventy-odd years ago all four neighbors lived in the shadow of Emperor Franz Josef: Today they are disinterring common interests as the patterns of the past reassert themselves in the era of glasnost and perestroika.

Much of the running for the "quadrangular initiative" is being done by the Hungarians. Their foreign minister, Gyula Horn, is eager to gain international elbow room for his country and to foster any relationship that will enable it to move away from the East bloc and toward the West. He is building on what until now has been a nebulous regional arrangement called the Alps-Adria Community.

For the past few years this quartet of countries has been toying with regional cooperation. This weekend is the first time they have met at so senior a level, and they have an agenda that at last goes beyond attempts to cleanse the Danube and decontaminate the shores of the Adriatic.

At first sight the four look a disparate bunch: Hungary, a socialist country shucking off communism, still formally a Soviet ally; Austria, neutral, affluent, democratic; Yugoslavia, communist, nonaligned, undergoing a profound identity crisis; Italy, prosperous, stable and a member of NATO and of the European Community. But apart from echoes of the Austro-Hungarian past, there are two common denominators in their developing relationship: the erosion of the Soviet empire, and the attractions of Brussels.

All four countries see that receding Soviet power is creating political and economic opportunities in their region. And all four, to varying degrees, believe the EC holds the key to their destiny. They are convinced that if they work together they can foster their relations with the community, individually and collectively.

Hungary would like to join the EC. So would Austria, if it can find a way of modifying its treaty with the Soviet Union to enable it to do so. Yugoslavia's interest can best be understood in terms of its own internal divisions.

Prosperous, westward-looking Slovenia, which, along with Croatia, had the closest bonds with the Austro-Hungarian empire, wants to attach itself to the EC. Its rulers have proclaimed the right to secede from Yugoslavia. Like Hungary, Slovenia will hold free elections early next year. To underline its aspirations, Slovenia has downgraded the single red star as its emblem and is contemplating a flag similar to the 12-starred EC pennant.

Italy, which shares a frontier with Austria and Yugoslavia and has improving economic ties with the other three Alps-Adria states, is seen as a bridge to Brussels. The Hungarians in particular regard the Italians as allies in their drive to join the EC — or at least to forge ever-closer economic and political links with it.

Italian investment in its three neighbors is quickening, and trade is brisk. Italy is also seen as a highway to West Germany, a potential source of huge amounts of trade and capital.

There remains a problem, even so. The four states need to make a political gesture to dramatize their wish to create a relationship with genuine content. Mr. Horn, who has the added inducement of wishing to remain in office after the Hungarian elections next spring and therefore could do with some high-profile exposure, believes he has the answer.

He will propose to the weekend meeting the creation of a "zone of confidence" in the Alps-Adria region. The idea surfaced a few weeks ago inside Hungary's ruling party. The four countries, it was suggested, should withdraw military forces to 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) from their respective common frontiers.

Nobody imagines that this would make much difference to strategic relations, but it would signify the peaceful intentions of all four. And it would be a manifestly political act. If the other three agree to create the confidence zone it will be the first formal response to Hungary's initiative.

These political gambits are a symptom of the enormous changes now being wrought in the political structure of Europe. When so much else is in flux, we should support such attempts to create stable areas of cooperation in a region that has spawned terrible conflicts.

It may be hard to say whether the Budapest meeting is a case of "back to the future" or "forward to the past," but all four countries are engaged in attempts to extend democracy. A whiff of Hapsburg *déjà vu* can be tolerated in such a cause.

The writer, a former foreign editor of The Sunday Times, is moderator of the BBC program "The World Tonight." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Charleston: Still a Smile for Strangers

By A. M. Rosenthal

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — On the day New Yorkers chose a black mayor and Virginians a black governor, the citizens of Charleston were also asked to show their belief in a common bond.

They were asked to vote with their pocketbooks for the future of their city, the American jewel that one midnight became the eye of the hurricane. That midnight was less than two months ago. Charleston has fought day and night since then.

Hurricane Hugo lifted or damaged almost every roof in the city. Most have been put back into shape. Thousands of trees, the special delight of the city's people, were destroyed. Carpenters and roofers cannot help here, but the streets are clear and clean.

Central Charleston sparkles again, most of its beauty and grace intact or lovingly restored. It is not a museum but a city where the people live and work in buildings a couple of hundred years old.

Signs around town: "Hugo Who?" "Hurricane Hugo is History!" "Hugo, Kiss My Grits."

But nervousness is mixed with the defiance. Tourism is the city's biggest source of income. Will tourists come back to see the historic houses and gardens, to Spoleto, or will too many be frightened away by the memory and fear of the hurricane?

Charleston is sending out one message: Come on down and visit, we are back. The progress and the optimism are not a facade. But neither is that Hugo's only message.

Every disaster hits the poor hardest. Scores of small businesses, mostly black and without enough insurance or capital, are still closed and may never reopen.

And just 10 minutes from central Charleston, the devastation of the rural hamlets and small towns makes the eyes hurt. Wooden houses and mobile homes are smashed into matchsticks. Pine forests are wiped out, turned into nature's junkyards.

Thousands of people had to move in with relatives, into homes already overcrowded. For them, the hurricane will not soon be over.

People here think the federal emergency system is slow and clumsy. They say there should be standing instructions to turn military supplies and manpower into civilian assets without delay. But nobody is looking for villains.

Hugo was not followed by a social breakdown or governmental heartlessness. Checks are coming in from government agencies and from private insurers. But in South Carolina, as elsewhere, the poorest often have to wait longest for help.

Sometimes they do not get the help they are entitled to — that is the other Hugo message.

Every dollar counts, for the city and the people. So on election day many thought the top issue, a referendum, was a lot of foolishness.

Here was the mayor asking them to vote to go ahead with an aquarium that would cost $20 million.

He said it was not just for tourists but for schoolchildren, and that it would provide research to help protect the waters where the fishermen of the Carolinas make their living.

Seventy percent of the voters decided it was not foolishness, that investing in tourism, children and the environment was a good way to spend money, Hugo or no Hugo.

And Hugo or no Hugo, one of Charleston's great attractions is on display all around town. People still smile and nod at strangers as they pass. It is a little startling at first. What do they want? They must be thinking of somebody else.

The visitor starts doing it himself, just to try it out. Quite nice.

The New York Times.

A New Day Needs New Stability

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more unstable in Europe these days than the old policy verity of stability in Europe. We of the West used to be sure we wanted it above all: It kept the Cold War from turning hot. Now we wonder. Almost no one imagines anymore that there could be a war in Europe. But some of us cling to an older hollow definition of stability, and the rest of us cast about for a more relevant definition. The resulting hesitation has to be dispelled if we are to find an effective way to deal with the new Europe.

Right-thinking regulars responded to Mikhail Gorbachev's call for a "common European house" by upping the political ante and saying yes, as long as Europe is "whole and free," and in the same breath lowering the ante by saying, but we also want Europe to be "stable" — no upheavals that will bring in Soviet tanks, nothing that will jog the course of East-West relations, nothing that will impair our treasured sense of living in a reasonably predictable world.

In fact, the comforts and rewards of traditional Cold War stability have been great. West and East recovered and, in their fashions, went on with their lives. As the policy expert Helmut Sonnenfeldt points out, however, stability in the East was unjust, and it could not last. It created its own instability arising from the panicky perception that the whole system was failing. The effort to respond to this instability, from above by leadership decree and from below by popular demand, creates a deeper layer of instability consisting of the perils generated by the very effort to change.

When we ask for "stability" in Europe, we need to know what we are asking for. We do not want reversal, crackdown or war, and if Mr. Gorbachev makes good on what he is saying, there will not be such contingencies — though incidents, explosions along the way, cannot be ruled out. Here it may help that Mr. Gorbachev is being quietly and regularly reminded of the Western interest in East Europe's soft landing and of the Western intent not to provoke additional Soviet-bloc strains.

But as we look at East Germans streaming into the streets and crossing the borders, we should not be so fastened on stability, Mr. Sonnenfeldt warns, as to fall into an implicit alliance with conservatives of the East, who presumably would like our consent to hold the line. We should be prepared to regard a certain level of disorder as the coin of essential change. It is bizarre for us to be more frightened of these developments than is Mr. Gorbachev. We should not ask even implicitly for the kind of Cold War calm that exists when people are back in their homes, sullen but quiet.

In the West, there is an excitement to find a second set of Germans claiming their liberal inheritance of self-government and personal choice. Still, there is also a scarcely subdued apprehension that things may be going too far, too fast — and not just for the Germans' good but for ours. The reason lies in the whole Western reawakening to the possibility that, in removing the Soviet hand, the Europe thus revealed will be not a new Europe of enlightenment and reconciliation but the old Europe of ethnic animosities, national rivalries and, in Germany, a reach for power.

The coming of the impulse of liberty to East Germany stirs emotional and political beasts that slumber when the impulse works on other terrain. Many people can cope at least with the idea of renewed tension between, say, Hungary and Romania. But though reason tells them there is no need to expect another Hitler, they do not deal easily with the specter of a resurgent Germany. This poses some special requirements.

West Germans must start talking in the clear about their economic and political strategies and go public with the arrangements with the East they have found it convenient to shield in the past. In current conditions, the old discretion breeds suspicion.

What is the German word for glasnost? Americans and others in the West are basically on the right track but must work to ensure that German self-determination advances in a context of close ties with Western institutions. The Soviets have a harder duty: to cut off all lingering traces of the sneaky Cold War policy of trying to weaken the links that bind the United States to Europe. They should help the United States to find a reduced but enduring place in a continent made safer for everybody, including themselves, by American participation in the balance of power.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: A New America

NEW YORK — The Nicaraguan government is disposed to found a city, to be called America, at the Atlantic terminus of the Nicaraguan Canal. A commission of engineers has gone to San Juan del Norte to survey the locality of the proposed city and set off building lots.

1914: Khaki Parliament

LONDON — History was made today [Nov. 11] when King George opened the "Khaki Parliament." The House of Commons will be invited to vote another enormous sum for naval and military purposes, the vote of £100,000,000 sanctioned before the end of the past session having been exhausted. Although shorn of some of its wonted splendor due to the war and the number of Royal household members serving with the color, the scene in the House of Lords was an impressive one. The State procession left Buckingham Palace at half-past one, and the Royal progress through the streets, lined with khaki-clad troops, was made to the accompaniment of the cheers of respectful crowds, naturally much attenuated as King and Queen drove in a glass coach drawn by six black horses, instead of the customary cream ponies.

1939: Americans Warned

AMSTERDAM — All Americans and British in Holland were urged today [Nov. 10] by their Consulates to leave the country immediately. This notice coincided with further concentration of German troops at the Dutch frontier and new emergency measures by the Dutch government. The United States Consulate warned American citizens that the Dutch-Belgian frontier will be closed if Holland is invaded. Meanwhile, German reconnaissance planes were sighted on the French side of the Franco-Belgian border. These planes had evidently flown over Belgium in violation of that country's neutrality.

هكذا من الأصل

Blacks Are Proud Of Virginia Result

By B. Drummond Ayres
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — A lot of things are still unclear about what happened in Virginia's nip-and-tuck gubernatorial election on Tuesday, not the least being whether Lieutenant Governor L. Douglas Wilder's slim, unofficial lead will hold up and put him into the governor's mansion in January.

But on Church Hill, the predominantly black neighborhood where Mr. Wilder was born and reared, many friends and supporters who have known him longest see things clearly.

As far as they are concerned, Mr. Wilder, a Democrat, has already made history in the political bout with his Republican opponent, former Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman.

They believe he has done himself and his state proud whether or not the official vote count, expected Monday, erases his tiny edge of 6,582 votes, less than 1 percent of all the votes cast, and snatches from him the distinction of being the first black ever elected governor of an American state. An expected recount of the votes could take until the end of the year.

"The important thing in the end," said Corless Ward, "is that he ran and that all the people and all the world could see him running and could see that it was a real race, that Virginia had come to the point that a black man could be a real contender. I'm just very excited by it all, very hopeful."

But that is not to say that the people of Church Hill believe that Mr. Wilder's effort has transformed Virginia, the heart of the Old Confederacy, into a racial paradise.

They do not need poll takers and political strategists to tell them that no matter how well their former neighbor did Tuesday, more whites voted against him than voted for him in this state that is 80 percent white and that many would not admit that when asked.

Church Hill's littered, mean streets, with jobless young men loitering on corners and on the rickety porches of tumbledown houses, are constant reminders that Virginians have not yet come together.

"Doug made history, no doubt about it, but we haven't reached the top of the mountain yet," said B.T. Washington, a plasterer who once worked on Mr. Wilder's home before he moved to another neighborhood.

"There are people out there, a lot of them, who are still racists," Mr. Washington said. "That may be the case forever and always. Doug couldn't have done what he did without a lot of black votes."

Then Mr. Washington tempered his view somewhat: "I do believe in the end that most of the people who voted for Doug did so because they knew he had the experience and the programs to be governor, not because of any white or black thing. And that's real progress."

Nettie Alston, a Church Hill shopkeeper, said Mr. Wilder's achievement went far beyond the Virginia border.

"I never thought in my 49 years that I would see a black man over there in the Governor's Mansion," she said. "But you know now that Doug has done it, I think he just might go all the way. I think he just might be in the White House one day and we'll have a black president. I believe it. I really do."

Almost 10 miles (16 kilometers) northwest of Church Hill, in an Henrico County neighborhood called Regency where the streets are clean, the houses neat and trim, the shopping centers shiny and bustling and the people predominantly white and Republican, the political mood is different.

And not, it appears, merely because Mr. Coleman trails Mr. Wilder in the unofficial count. Voters there are uneasy not only about Mr. Wilder but also about Mr. Coleman.

"I voted for Coleman, but I wasn't very enthusiastic about it," said Carolyn Hooker. "Neither he nor Wilder said very much that caught my attention. But in the end I concluded that Coleman was more conservative and likely to be more in tune with me. Still, I can't say too many times how little enthusiasm I had for this race and the choices."

For some voters, regardless of whom they voted for, the uncertainty of the outcome is at least an annoyance. They are especially bothered by the prospect that Mr. Coleman will probably request a recount once election officials finish their first tally of the state's 1,967 precincts.

"I had just hoped we would have this election behind us by now, given how tough and mean it was," said George Elam, who lives in a suburb south of Richmond and also voted for Mr. Coleman. "I can't believe this is happening. Why don't they just leave it alone? It's over."

Richard Ellis/Reuters

OLD FRIENDS — Deng Xiaoping, right, the Chinese leader who has retired from the last of his official posts, meeting with Henry A. Kissinger on Friday in Beijing. Mr. Kissinger secretly visited Beijing in 1971, when he was the national security adviser in the Nixon administration, opening the way for diplomatic relations. "You may know I have retired," Mr. Deng said to Mr. Kissinger, who replied that he would never be without great influence. Mr. Deng, apparently accepting that view, said it was because he was a Chinese citizen and Communist Party member.

A Greater Alzheimer's Threat

Study Doubles Estimate of U.S. Victims of the Disease

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than four million Americans over the age of 65 — twice as many as previous estimates have suggested — may suffer from Alzheimer's disease, according to a comprehensive study published Friday.

The findings represent the clearest evidence to date of the extent of a disease that until recently was often overlooked by physicians. Since older people have become the fastest-growing segment of the American population, the National Institute on Aging estimates that within 50 years as many as 14 million people could be afflicted with the disease.

Alzheimer's is a degenerative illness of the brain and nervous system with no known cause, no cure and no treatment. Most people who have it die within a decade.

In the study, nearly every elderly person in East Boston, Massachusetts, was carefully examined for cognitive impairment from Alzheimer's. The most surprising result was that the rate of disease rises far more dramatically with age than previously suspected.

Of the 3,626 people in the study, more than 10 percent of those older than 65 had "probable" Alzheimer's, the researchers found, and 3 percent had the disease. But 18.7 percent of those between 75 and 84 had the disease and more than 47 percent of those over 85.

"This study really represents the first step in learning the true scope of this disease in the U.S. population," said Creighton Phelps, vice president for medical affairs at the Alzheimer's Association. "We are looking at an enormous number of sick people. The financial and public-health implications are remarkable."

The research was conducted in East Boston by a team from Harvard Medical School and reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Previous estimates of the prevalence of Alzheimer's disease have almost always been based on studies of nursing homes or hospitals rather than communities.

"I was certainly sobered by these findings," said Denis A. Evans, an assistant professor of medicine at Harvard and a physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital, who directed the study. "The demographic trends make it clear that this disease will have a very big impact on our nation in the next 50 years."

Symptoms of Alzheimer's usually begin with loss of short-term memory, followed by speech problems and more severe memory loss. But because the disease shows no symptoms as it progresses in most cases, it is difficult to know when it begins. As dementia advances, people with Alzheimer's disease become less and less able to care for themselves.

U.S. Envoy Offers Japanese 'Friendly' but Blunt Advice

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan and the United States may be engaged in economic warfare, but why do Japanese newspapers always use battlefield imagery to describe their relationship?

At least that was what Ambassador Michael H. Armacost wanted to know recently at the Japan National Press Club.

"Choice of language is worth attention," Mr. Armacost told the Japanese reporters, mentioning the use of the words "war," "attack" and "counterattack" in several recent economic articles. "I urge you to search for some new metaphors."

Six months after arriving in Tokyo, Mr. Armacost is giving out a lot of what he terms "friendly advice" these days, something almost unheard of for the diplomat holding one of America's most delicate and difficult ambassadorial posts.

Indeed, for more than a decade, Mr. Armacost's predecessor, Mike Mansfield, was well known for making few pronouncements that aroused controversy, instead repeating that Japan and the United States had to nurture "the most important bilateral relationship in the world, bar none."

Mr. Mansfield, a former Senate majority leader, is still regarded as something of a saint in Japan.

At the same time, Mr. Mansfield and other officials at the U.S. Embassy drew sharp criticism in recent years from those in Congress who assert that the United States has not pushed Japan hard enough to open up trade and investment barriers.

Mr. Armacost, a former deputy secretary of state for political affairs, initially disarmed many critics in Congress when he said that as ambassador he would fight for access for American products to Japanese markets and view himself as the embassy's senior commercial officer.

Lately, he has said the $50 billion U.S. trade deficit with Japan is "untenable" and he has gently but firmly suggested that Japan act to quell American anxieties about its investments in the United States.

"There should be no question, the welcome mat is still out," said Mr. Armacost, whose career has been in the Foreign Service. But he added that after the recent purchase of Columbia Pictures by Sony and other deals, American concerns "are sufficiently widespread that they cannot be ignored."

'I urge you to search for some new metaphors.'

Michael H. Armacost, U.S. ambassador to Japan

In the process, Mr. Armacost has won praise from many quarters previously critical of the American Embassy. By common agreement, he appears to symbolize the evolving notion that economic issues dividing Tokyo and Washington can no longer be subordinated to the need to maintain friendly political ties.

"The signals we're getting are that people are pleased with Armacost," said William T. Archey, vice president for international affairs at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "The atmosphere is different, and he is not afraid to say some candid things that haven't been said before."

The idea that economic issues are now more important than political or security issues is not widely accepted in Japan. But at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, officials say they are happy that the new ambassador is speaking forthrightly so that Japanese can understand American thinking.

In an interview, Mr. Armacost said he had no intention of establishing a different style from that of Mr. Mansfield, but he acknowledged that the mood in the United States on trade issues was different now.

"Our trade deficit with Japan has persisted, and American patience has worn a little thin," he said. "I have simply tried to make that point and to inject a sense of urgency into the situation."

Perhaps more intriguing, Mr. Armacost has not hesitated to wade into the serious philosophical debates raging among Japan specialists abroad, such as the contention of some critics that Japan is culturally unique and somehow incapable of welcoming imports or foreign investment.

In a recent speech, Mr. Armacost said he recognized that many Japanese found such a point of view offensive, but he then noted that Japan itself raises its own "claims to uniqueness" to buttress its demand for protection from imports of rice and other materials.

The ambassador has also stirred some controversy by throwing himself into the Japanese political scene. He received a great deal of publicity when he met with the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Takako Doi, provoking complaints from businessmen that he seemed to be endorsing her leftist views.

Later, the businessmen said they were pleased when Mr. Armacost gave interviews to the Japanese press saying Miss Doi and the Socialists had failed to quell doubts about their long-standing positions, like those calling for renunciation of the security treaty with the United States.

On the subject of investment, he asserted that it was not "racist" for Americans to be concerned about Japanese foreign investment, as some Japanese assert.

Mr. Armacost said that Japanese investment was large and growing more rapidly than anyone else's and that Americans were understandably worried because Japanese potential is "unmatched" in any other country.

He has told Japan to employ more Americans as managers in their American companies, take part more in local communities, employ more women and minorities and, most important, "provide equal investment opportunities for U.S. firms wishing to invest in Japan."

AMERICAN TOPICS

For a Los Angeles Suburb, A Freeway Can Be a Treasure

"For truly conclusive proof that time heals all wounds," writes Jay Mathews in The Washington Post, consider the designation of the Los Angeles suburb of South Pasadena, population 24,444, as one of "America's 11 most endangered historic places" by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Fifty-one years ago, steam shovels plowed through South Pasadena to create the Pasadena Freeway, the first of its type in California. Residents complained that it would destroy parkland, bisect the town and blight residential neighborhoods. It marked the initial step in a freeway transformation of southern California that has rankled environmentalists and conservationists since.

Now, South Pasadena again may be split by another highway, the proposed 6.2-mile (10-kilometer) extension of the Long Beach Freeway, Interstate 710. But what is that on Page 3 of the National Trust's list of historic South Pasadena properties threatened by the new highway?

None other than the Pasadena Freeway. In half a century, it has metamorphosed from an "eyesore," as one critic put it in the 1930s, to what the trust calls a historic road in a "park-like setting" blessed "with landscaped banks, period light fixtures, bridges, masonry walls."

Mr. Mathews notes that "national highway experts and historians say they know of no time when conservationists have banded together to attempt to save one freeway from another."

Short Takes

About 45 percent of U.S. adults cannot identify anyone they consider a personal hero, according to a nationwide survey of 300 people by Decision Research Corp. of Lexington, Massachusetts. Robert Duboff, senior vice president of the market research company, said this pointed to a "growing cynicism among the American public and, in particular, a lack of trust in public figures."

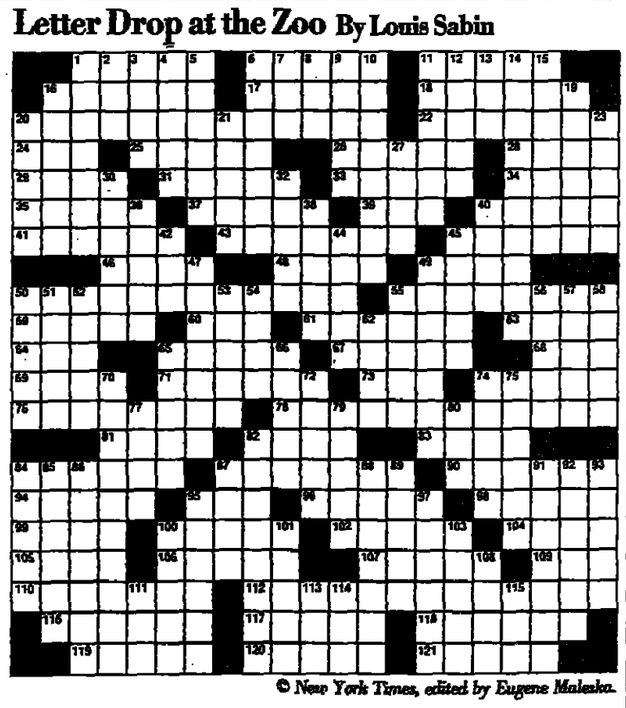
With beer sales flat, U.S. brewers are beginning to push nonalcoholic beer. Miller Brewing Co. is introducing a near-beer labeled Miller Sharp's. It says Sharp's is aimed at people who enjoy the flavor of beer but have occasions, such as business lunches, when they want to avoid alcohol. At present, only one-half of 1 percent of U.S. beer is nonalcoholic.

Jerry Adler of Los Angeles was billed for more than 40 telephone calls to his son and daughter in Sweden, although he had made only two such calls. All the other calls had lasted less than a minute, the bill showed. Then his son phoned to complain that Mr. Adler's new telephone machine, with automatic dialing, had been ringing him up at all hours. Mr. Adler promptly turned off his new gadget. He has yet to ask the telephone company to disregard the automatic but erroneous calls. But he is going to call the manufacturer of the telephone machine. That is, said the Los Angeles Times, if the machine doesn't beat him to it.

"Confessions of an S.O.B." by Al Neuharth, former chairman of Gannett Co., was reviewed in The New York Times by Roger Rosenblatt, who wrote, "It makes you speculate about what books people of genuine accomplishment might have written. Albert Einstein's 'How to Be a Real Brain,' for example, or Picasso's 'Paint Till They Faint.'"

Arthur Higbee

Letter Drop at the Zoo By Louis Sabin



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

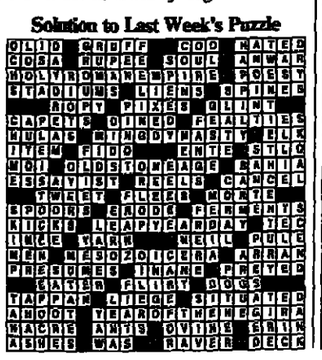
ACROSS

1 Square's properties
6 Vexed
11 Rockies crest
16 Apartment dweller
17 Of ships
18 Misogynist's attitude
20 Ocean-loving snake?
22 Phantasm
24 Fall back
25 Form of currency
26 Meet the need
28 Squat, broad-mouthed jar
29 In the center
31 Dutch export
33 Tattered
34 Silkworm
35 Showed nerve
37 Hazard
39 Make leather
40 Expresses joy
41 Dinner course
43 Ford of "Can You Top This?"
45 Fanatic
46 Escapees from Pandora's box
48 Deck
49 Like Hume's tomes
50 Framed ursine goatees?
55 Stiffens
59 Indonesian islands
60 CMXXXVI ÷ IX
61 Rope
63 Balanced
64 "The —— Sanction"
65 Reeking
67 Conference site: 1945
68 Put to the torch
69 Suffix with Boswell or Burns
71 Antarctic penguin
73 Through
74 Raccoon's cousin
76 Doubly stylish
78 Pass for a sports-loving beast?
81 Be unresolved
82 Darn it!
83 Roof section
84 Icy dessert
87 Poorly structured
90 Lost turgor
94 Suit fabric
95 Supermarket giveaway
96 Take to task
98 Show fear
99 ——'acte
100 Lahore garb
102 Alpine communication
104 Imitate
105 Role for Arnold Moss
106 Appointment
107 Pardon
109 Sesame
110 Judge
112 Wilbur's fleabag?
116 Jacket part
117 Acedia
118 Not as removed
119 Chemical compound
120 Cleric-poet
121 Launderette machine

DOWN

1 Like Australia or Hispaniola
2 Electees
3 Crows' cousins
4 Stage
5 Roil
6 Animate
7 Zodiacal animal
8 Former capital of Myanmar
9 Siberian tribesman
10 Londoner's lift
11 Give homework
12 Comeback
13 Devon river
14 Stock-market simians?
15 Portuguese resort
16 Unanimously
19 Fine-wooled sheep
20 Dashing fellow
21 Ohio city
23 Prepare turkey
27 Shirley Temple's first husband
30 Mock
32 Spot or mark, in Madrid
36 Fleur- ——
38 Prides' dens
40 Turns right
42 Fraternal fellow
44 Short-tempered
45 Fictional castle
47 Withdrew
49 Having teeth
50 True
51 Bellowing
52 Nary a soul
53 Bad dog
54 Satanic
55 Sly's "Rocky" co-star
56 Philippine palm
57 Splice
58 —— jury
62 Critic's blessing
65 Dim
66 Certain couturier's creations
70 Herpetological fruit?
72 S.A.T.'s
74 Municipal
75 Large American cat
77 Morsel for a chickadee
78 Actor Keach
80 Marble
82 Codified
84 Commemorative slab
85 Baseball group
86 Altar-lights site
87 William's joint ruler
88 All-out
89 Church official
91 Tizzy
92 More spooky
93 Waggish
95 Shoemaking specialist
97 Require
100 Alien or Lawrence
101 Race: Comb. form
103 Measure of capacity
108 Bangkok native
111 Eastern observance
113 Boniface's domain
114 Emulate Slaney
115 Mine line

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

FRENCH 66 IN PROVENCE
and FRENCH, DUTCH or SPANISH 66 in the ARDENNES
The advantages of the "CERAN 66" concept, with residential courses :
1. Intensive study (Minimum 38 lessons per week)
2. Plus the constant practice of what you have learnt, every day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., with teachers constantly present at mealtimes, breaks and in the evenings.
3. A total of 66 hours per week of full immersion in the language.
Ceran is a top class school for leaders in business management and government. Our clients since 1975 include Alcatel, AT & T, Canon, Deutsche Bank, Dow Corning, European Parliament, German Foreign Office, Honeywell, Lufthansa, McKinsey, Mercedes-Benz, NATO, Philips, SHAPE, Siemens, Toyota, Winterthur, etc.
We also run holiday courses in French for young people (13-17)
CERAN 66
Language courses for motivated people.
CERAN LANGUES PROVENCE — B.P. 27 / 284, F-30130 PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT, FRANCE - Tel. (+33) 66 39 38 38, FAX (+33) 66 39 37 20
CERAN ARDENNES — 264, Avenue du Château, B-4880 SPA, BELGIUM Tel: (+32) 87/67 71 64, FAX (+32) 87/77 36 29, Telex 49650 ceran b
in U.S.A. : Languagescy - Tel: (203) 287-1699 - FAX (203) 294-1827

The most renowned school for French
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
Overlooking the Riviera's most beautiful bay
MAKES LEARNING FRENCH A WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE EXPERIENCE
For adults 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. 8 levels: Beginner 1 to Advanced II
LODGING IN PRIVATE APTS. AND 2 MEALS INCLUDED.
Next 2, 3 & 4-week immersion course starts Nov. 27, 1989, Jan. 8, 1990 and all year.
20 years of research & experience in the effective teaching of French to adults.
INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - K-11
23 Av. Gén.-Leclerc, 06 Villefranche/Mer. T.: 93 01 88 44. Tx.: 970.989F. Fax: 93769217.

SERIOUS ABOUT LEARNING FRENCH ?
then trust experienced professionals
VERSION FRANÇAISE intensive, all levels. Small groups (max. 5). For references & brochures.
23 Rue de Rivoli - 06000 NICE. Tel.: 93 88 29 90. Fax: 93 82 09 14.

AUSTRIA

AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL IN SALZBURG
Salzburg International Preparatory School offers a challenging co-ed American and international college prep curriculum for grades 7 to 12 & PG. The High School program includes numerous Advanced Placement courses for U.S. college credit. Excellent college placement track record. Intensive English courses and host-native speakers. Boarding enhanced by extensive sports, recreation and travel programs. For Catalog and further information please contact:
Salzburg International Preparatory School
Moosstrasse 166a, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
Tel: (662) 841 485 Fax 847711 Telex 632476

Send for a free copy of the
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE
Write to:
Brooke Pilley,
International Herald Tribune,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

USA

YOU MAY HAVE ALREADY EARNED YOUR M.B.A.
Based entirely on your life, academic and professional experiences. For information and application *write to:*
National Center For Business Studies
M.B.A. Program, Suite 118
5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016 USA

EUROPE

STUDY HOTEL MANAGEMENT
in Switzerland, France or England
★ Certificate in Language & Hotel Reception
★ Undergraduate and Graduate studies in Hotel Management and Tourism
The School of Hotel Management of Schiller International University offers study programs from Certificate to Master's degree. Students follow the American educational system and have the unique possibility of spreading their studies over 5 of Schiller's centers in Europe with English as the language of instruction. Training at Schiller's hotels in Germany and Switzerland, and intensive instruction in business management prepare students for a rewarding career in the hotel and tourism industries. Transfer credits awarded for relevant studies already completed. Entry January or September, Summer courses.
SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dept HT1H
51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX
Tel: (01) 928 8484
Telex 8812438 SCOLG · Fax (01) 6201226
Applicants in America may contact our Washington Office on toll-free number (800) 336-4133
Accredited member AICS Washington, D.C. USA)
SIU 1964-1989 25 years of international education

USA

AVON OLD FARMS SCHOOL
Boarding School for Boys founded 1927
located on 1,000 acres of Woodland, 10 miles from Hartford, Connecticut
Traditional College Preparatory School enrolling 370 students, in grades 9 - 12 from the U.S.A. and 16 foreign countries
For further information call or write
Frank G. Leavitt, Director of Admissions
Avon Old Farms School,
Avon, Connecticut 06001
Tel.: (203) 673-3244 - Fax: 203-675-8369

SQUAW VALLEY ACADEMY Lake Tahoe
is seeking bright students for grades 9-12. Fully accred., college-prep program. Small classes. Special Feature: Outstanding Ski Prog. Headmaster & Mrs. Donald Rees will meet interested families between 4:00 - 8:00 PM:

Wed	Nov 1	Tokyo	Tokyo Prince	tel 432-1111
Sun	Nov 12	Rome	Atlante Garden	tel 687-2361
Wed	Nov 15	Zurich	Chesa Rustica	tel 251-9291
Fri	Nov 17	London	The Rubens	tel 834-6600

P.O. Box 2657, Olympic Valley, Calif. 95730 USA. Tel 916-583-1550 Fax 916-581-1111

ARTS / LEISURE

Buying Power Tilts Toward the Japanese

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — At wide intervals in the art market, the pace of change suddenly accelerates in the course of a round of sales. These later come to be seen as a crucial turning point.

That is likely to be the case with the four days of Contemporary Art auctions that started on Tuesday at Christie's and came to an end with Sotheby's Friday afternoon session. The subject, as always in New York, was the American School. Rising numbers reflect the more obvious but not the most significant aspect of the change. It is not just that the total sold — more than $204 million by Thursday night for both houses — leaves far behind the previous high, — $141 million in November 1988 — or that record prices continued to be set at ever more dizzying heights. It is the entire market structure that is undergoing drastic transformation, of which the most spectacular consequence is the transfer of buying power from West to East.

By Thursday night, of the $121.2 million sold at Sotheby's alone, American buying accounted for 25.3 percent. The European share represented 34.9 percent and the Japanese share a grand 39.8 percent. True, much of it was due to the acquisitions of one man, Shigeki Kameyama, the Tokyo real estate developer. These included the $20.6 million de Kooning, now the most expensive work by a living artist seen at auction. They also pointed to singular determination and continuity of purpose. Kameyama that same evening got Kenneth Noland's "Empyrean" for $2,035,000. This is a large abstract work suggestive of some target, or, perhaps, of a pink sun surrounded by purple, yellow and blue bands dated 1960.

To outsiders this record for Noland, which multiplies by more than four the previous high, $495,000, paid for "Téton Noir" in May, came as a stunning surprise. Professionals with a long memory took it more calmly. Some remembered Kameyama underbidding it, back in November 1981, when it was acquired for $330,000 by the late William H. Weintraub of Westhampton, New York. In the interval, it would appear, Kameyama got richer and more assured. While he stands head and shoulders above most other Japanese buyers, his case is probably not quite as unique as it appears — if it is so, it is largely because he has not been quite so systematic in concealing his identity as his compatriots have been.

It is an unidentified collector from Japan, acting through a Japanese dealing concern that calls itself "Dic-Art," that set a record for Frank Stella at $5,060,000.

Titled "Tomlinson Park (Second Version)," the large 213-by-278-centimeter (84-by-109-inch) work in black enamel on canvas is a succession of ever smaller rectangles defined by fine white filets. It is one of 23 works in the "Black Painting" series begun in 1958 that

SOUREN MELIKIAN

put Stella on the map. The version sold at Sotheby's on Wednesday was one of the few painted to be part of the "Sixteen Americans" exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in 1960. In short it has everything in its favor — size, significance within the artist's oeuvre and a historic cachet in the broader context of its time echoed in the page-long list of museum shows and art publications in which it was featured. The artist himself wrote an epoch-making essay, "An Artist Writes to Correct and Explain" in the Dec. 27, 1959, issue of the New York Herald Tribune to comment on the painting, which the paper reproduced. Even so, not many expected Stella's previous record — set in May by "Quathlamba" at $1,320,000 — to be nearly quadrupled.

There is little doubt that, without their participation, many records would not have been attained. The vast black and white composition called "Elegy for Spanish Republic no. 125" which Robert Motherwell did on May 7, 1972, set a record for the artist at $1.1 million. This only matches the low estimate by Sotheby's. It strongly suggests that without the unidentified Japanese buyer, the picture would altogether have failed to sell.

Most significant of the extent to which the Japanese are now influencing the market, to put it mildly, is the rapid broadening of their interests in the contemporary field. At Christie's, where their impact was limited on the first night, they acquired George Segal's Pop sculpture, "Subway," of 1968. The plaster figure of a realistically molded young man seated on an equally realistically built bench made of steel and covered with rattan is far removed from what Western professionals consider to be the Japanese taste. The dealer who bought the Segal for a record $528,000 clearly does not see it that way.

Equally remote from "traditional" Japanese taste, as established over the past two or three years, are the two works by Cy Twombly they bought. On Tuesday, at Christie's, they bought "Leda and the Swan," done in oil and graphite on canvas. It is a confused black scribble with red blotches faintly suggestive of human legs, which was done in 1963. At $990,000 it matched the record set last May at Sotheby's. On Wednesday, at Sotheby's, another Japanese acquisition pushed the record for Twombly up by more than 60 percent when "How Long Must You Go" signed and dated "München [Munich] Sept. 1964" and dated a second time "64-72," swished to $1,705,000.

This one is even further removed from the kind of Contemporary Art one used to associate with Japanese favorites. It consists of shapeless pencil scribblings with a few colored dots.

Japanese enthusiasm alone would not have been enough for prices to climb to the heights they reached this week in New York. The outburst resulted largely from the clash between their desires and those of the Europeans who emerged as a formidable force, particularly at Sotheby's. The European impact was at its most spectacular when the $20,680,000 de Kooning was fought over by Kameyama and Bo Alveryd, the Swedish dealer who operates out of Switzerland and gave up as Kameyama made a $15 million bid. Unidentified bidders then took over who might never have intervened on the level without Alveryd priming the pump.

There were other cases, less spectacular but highly effective, where determined European bidding raised prices to remarkable heights. Of the four most expensive Andy Warhols sold at Sotheby's on Wednesday, one, "Four Electric Chairs," was bought by Alveryd for $1.65 million. Another, "The Last Supper," went for the same price to Warhol's dealer in Zurich. The third one, "Flowers," was also bought by his Zurich dealer for $1.1 million, and so was the fourth most expensive Warhol, "Four-Foot Flowers," which made $687,500.

The most expensive Sam Francis this week, "Silvio Set One," was a highly lyrical composition in blue with touches of pink and yellow on white dated 1963. The winner was a Japanese who doubled the high estimate as he paid $990,000 to get his prize. But the underbidder was European.

A telling indication of the new European level of interest is provided by the high percentage of their acquisitions from the best part of Christie's sale, the Robert B. Mayer Collection. In value, they bought more than half of it. Given the fact that, until three years ago, the top layer of American School paintings went essentially to U.S. buyers, the emergence of Europe and Japan as the leading players points to a fundamental shift of power in the art market as elsewhere in the economy.

This goes together with a change of attitude toward Contemporary Art, now sought after by thousands of buyers. They no longer think of it as an expression of avant-garde intellectualism, as used to be the case with the European affluent classes until recently. Made respectable by countless museum shows and art publications which, indeed, determine their degree of salability, contemporary works are increasingly seen as a latter-day form of coinage. The new buyers do not bid so much on the basis of individual emotion as on the strength of the multiple opinions they have sought and have heard. This is particularly true of the Japanese who will first give any work they consider several screenings, mostly by asking auction house experts what they think about their pictures. Impersonal buying paves the way toward prompt reselling. Contemporary Art is thus increasingly diverging from the rest of the art market. Contemporary Art has come into its own as the latest convertible currency.

Willem de Kooning's "Interchange," which sold for $20.68 million, setting a record for a living artist.

AUCTION SALES

Sotheby's, the fine art of selling jewellery.

Sotheby's, founded in 1744, is the world auction leader of fine jewelry. If you are thinking of selling, please contact one of our experts for a confidential valuation. We are now accepting jewels for our 15th annual sale in St. Moritz in February 1990.

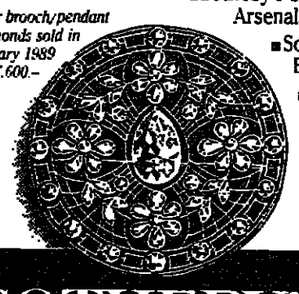
PLACES AND DATES OF VALUATIONS:

- Sotheby's FRANKFURT - November 21.1989
Beethovenstr. 71 - Tel.: 49 (69) 74 07 87
Contact: Mr. Johannes Ernst
- Sotheby's VIENNA - November 22. 1989
Palais Breuner, Singerstr. 16 - Tel.: 43 (222) 524 77 2/3
- CANNES - Hotel Carlton - November 23. 1989
Tel.: 33 (93) 30 88 80 (Sotheby's Monaco)
Contact: Mrs. Christine Frésia
- Sotheby's MONACO - November 24. 1989
Le Sporting d'Hiver, Place du Casino - Tel.: 33 (93) 30 88 80
Contact: Mrs. Christine Frésia
- Sotheby's COLOGNE - November 24. 1989
St. Apern-Strasse 17-29 - Tel.: 49 (221) 23 52 84/5
- Sotheby's AMSTERDAM - November 24. 1989
102 Rokin - Tel.: 31 (20) 27 56 56
Contact: Miss Albertine Verlinde
- Sotheby's MUNICH - November 27. 1989
Odeonsplatz 16 - Tel.: 49 (89) 291 31 51
- Sotheby's PARIS - November 27. & 28. 1989
Rue de Miromesnil 3 - Tel.: 33 (1) 42 66 40 60
Contact: Mrs. Agnès Léger
- Sotheby's BRUSSELS - November 27. & 29. 1989
Rue Jacques Jordaens 32 - Tel.: 32 (2) 648 00 80
Contact: Mrs. Régine van den Berg
- Sotheby's LUXEMBURG - November 28. 1989
Tel.: 352 77436
Contact: Mrs. Charlotte von Rijckevorsel
- Sotheby's HAMBURG - November 30. 1989
Ballindamm 17 - Tel.: 49 (40) 33 75 53
- Sotheby's MILAN - November 30. 1989
Via Pietro Mascagni 15/2 - Tel.: 39 (2) 76 00 44 71
- LUGANO - December 1. 1989
C/o Filarco, via Cattedrale 4 - Tel.: 41 (91) 22 86 18
Contact: Mr. Carlo Arnaboldi
- BERLIN - December 1. 1989
Contact: Sotheby's Hamburg
Tel.: Berlin 372 24809
- Sotheby's ZURICH - December 4. & 11. 1989
Bleicherweg 20 - Tel.: 41 (1) 202 00 11
Contact: Mr. Eric Ritter
- Sotheby's TEL-AVIV - December 6.. 7. & 8. 1989
Gordon St. 38 - Tel.: 972 (3) 22 38 22/24 68 97
Contact: Mrs. Rivka Saker
- LAUSANNE - Hotel Beau-Rivage - Dec. 6. & 13. 1989
Tel.: 41 (22) 732 85 85
Contact: Sotheby's Geneva, Jewellery department
- Sotheby's OSLO - December 6. 1989
Tel.: 47 (2) 14 72 82
- Sotheby's STOCKHOLM - December 7. 1989
Arsenalsgatan 6 - Tel.: 46 (8) 10 14 78/9
- Sotheby's COPENHAGEN - December 8. 1989
Bredgade 27 - Tel.: 45 (1) 13 55 56
- VADUZ - December 12. 1989
Tel.: 41 (75) 24914
Contact: Mrs. Henriette Huber von Goldschmidt-Rothschild

AUCTION
at the Hotel Kulm,
St. Moritz
22, 23 & 24 February 1990.

SOTHEBY'S
13, Quai du Mt-Blanc
1201 Genève
Tél.: 022 / 732 85 85

Circular brooch/pendant with diamonds sold in St. Moritz, February 1989 for Sfr. 17.600.–



SOTHEBY'S
FOUNDED 1744

Sherlock Holmes: An Active Retirement

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — Nikki Caparn is Sherlock Holmes's secretary. Yes, that Sherlock Holmes.

Of course, Holmes has been retired for decades in the English county of Sussex, or so the story goes, and spends his days following the gentler pursuits of beekeeping and reviewing the records of his famous cases.

But dozens of letters to the fictitious British detective stream in each week to 221b Baker Street in London, the address made famous in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's 60 stories about the detective.

Since the 1940s, the address has been the headquarters of the Abbey National Building Society, which initially forwarded the letters to the Conan Doyle family and later to the Holmes Collection at the Marylebone Public Library.

But for about 40 years, it has assigned an employee to be part-time secretary to Holmes and reply to his mail.

Caparn, a video coordinator in Abbey National's corporate affairs office, has diligently served as Holmes's assistant for four years, answering letters from children, lawyers, academics, scientists, policemen and others around the world who seek the detective's discretion and awe-inspiring powers of deduction in sorting out a wide range of matters.

Never mind that this figment of Doyle's imagination cracked most cases between 1880 and 1914 or that the last story about him was published around 1927, three years before Doyle's death.

"Name a country and we've had letters from there," said Caparn, 28, who appears to be just the matter-of-fact, businesslike sort to put Holmes's affairs in order.

"Mr. Holmes has been asked to help with Watergate and Irangate, to solve the murder of Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, and find lost homework to prove to the teacher that the student really did it.

"Many people don't ask for anything in particular. They just want to know what Holmes is doing now or where he is and they hope he is well.

'Mr. Holmes has been asked to help with Watergate and Irangate, to solve the murder of Olof Palme, and to find lost homework.'
Nikki Caparn, Sherlock Holmes's secretary

"And many people know he's not real and write tongue in cheek. But some people haven't worked it out. The stories were written in the late 1800s and early 1900s and Holmes would be 136 years old now, so it's unlikely that he'd still be living here."

The United States and Japan, which have large societies devoted to the study and celebration of Sherlock Holmes, produce the largest volume of mail.

Most letters get a standard reply printed on stationery that bears the detective's profile in silhouette, complete with pipe and deerstalker cap. In the form letter, Caparn thanks people for writing and explains: "In his own words, Mr. Holmes has given himself up entirely 'to that soothing life of nature for which I had so often yearned during the long years amid the gloom of London.'"

She expresses the retired investigator's delight in receiving mail, although the letters no longer prompt his famous cry of "The game is afoot!"

Letters sometimes call for personal responses. A voter in the United States wrote last year that he was frustrated by what he viewed as "incompetent" presidential candidates, said Caparn, and called on the investigator to "come and do the job himself."

The secretary wrote back that Holmes appreciated the offer and the fact that the United States had looked to England for a leader but, alas, he was too old to travel. One man wrote that the only dispute he and his wife had ever had was over whether Sherlock Holmes had actually existed. The writer wanted the argument settled, even if it ended in divorce.

"We never say he never existed," said Caparn, who takes her job and distinguished employer seriously.

Caparn says she will retire soon from her part-time post because she no longer has the time to do it justice. But she will miss a few of its benefits.

"If I'm at a dinner party and someone asks what I do, it's a chance for a very lively conversation and can be quite fun," she said.

"But sometimes it can take on a much higher profile than my proper job. I was thinking about changing companies once and told some friends about companies I was interested in. They said, 'But they don't have a secretary for Sherlock Holmes.' I told them I wouldn't move to a new job as Sherlock Holmes's secretary. They said: 'But what else do you do?'"

ADER PICARD TAJAN
FINE AUCTIONEERS IN PARIS
12, RUE FAVART, 75002 PARIS - Tel. (0033 1) 42 61 80 07 - Telex 212965 F - Fax (0033 1) 42 60 79 09

Drouot-Montaigne - 15, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris
Saturday 18th and Wednesday 22nd November at 8 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS

MATISSE (Henri) « Odalisque au tauteuil, Nice 1926 »
Canvas signed 16 x 13 in. (46 x 38 cm)

Arp, Atlan, Bonnard, Dufy, Kisling, Léger, Marquet, Matisse, Miro, Magritte, Poliakoff, Renoir, Riopelle, Rodin, Seurat, Zao Wou-Ki

Experts :
Messrs Pacitti and de Louvencourt

Public viewing in Paris
Drouot-Montaigne
Friday, November 17th
from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.,
Saturday, November 18th
from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday, November 21 st
from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m
and Wednesday, November 22nd
from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Please contact Thierry Picard
Tel.: (011 33) 42.61.80.07
Extension 428

Catalogue available in New York
Please contact : Mrs Kerry Maisonrouge
14 East 75 rd Street suite 4B NEW YORK - N.Y 10.021 - Tel.: (212)737.35.97/737.38 13

LEMPERTZ
FINE ART AUCTIONEERS SINCE 1845

Wassily Kandinsky
Watercolour · 1923
estimate DM 500.000.–

Fernand Léger
Watercolour and Gouach · 1914
estimate DM 280.000.–

20. Nov. LEMPERTZ SALE MODERN ART
20. Nov. PHOTOGRAPHY
21. Nov. CONTEMPORARY ART

Preview 13.–19. Nov. (during art Fair cologne), catalogues available

Neumarkt 3 · 5000 Cologne 1 · Tel. 0049/221/236862 · Fax 236867
Bruxelles office. 24 · rue aux laines · Tel. 02/514 05 86

Maître Christian DELORME
Auctioneer
14, avenue de Messine - 75008 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45 62 31 19
DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, rue Drouot - 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 48.00.20.07.
Friday, November 24, Room 7 at 2 p.m.
Drawings - Gouaches - Old Master Paintings
Lead Figurines & Weapons - Far East Objets d'Art
17, 18 & 19th C. Porcelain - Furniture - Objets d'Art
Tapestries
Experts: M. Kantor, M. Ryaux, M. de Bayser, M. Dey, M. Portier, M. Nicolier, M. Fabre.
Public viewing Thursday, November 23, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Catalogue available at the auctioneer's office: 100 F.

Royal Opera Unveils Expansion Plan

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's Royal Opera House has unveiled plans to expand its 19th-century London theater, which it says is threatened by old age and a government cash freeze.

The £175 million ($280 million) project involves the use of historic buildings and land jutting into the colorful Covent Garden shopping area, a bigger stage and a new foyer. New shops, offices and apartments would finance two-thirds of the cost. The rest would be raised through an appeal.

Opera House director Jeremy Isaacs said the building was doomed if planning officials rejected the scheme. Earlier plans provoked protests because they proposed tearing down buildings listed as being of historic interest. Officials said the scheme was made necessary by government funding cuts.

A spokesman said that, under the new scheme, one listed building would have to be partially sacrificed — the 19th century Floral Hall. Plans call for the Royal Ballet, located at another site in London because of lack of space, to move to the new building.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUAIRES A PARIS

ESPACE CHAMPERRET
PARIS 17ème
3rd - 12th November 1989

Daily 11 a.m. – 8 p.m.
Saturday / Sunday 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
3rd & 9th November
Open until 10 p.m.
Parking
Métro Porte Champerret

Organisation: SADEMA, 47, boulevard Blanqui, 75013 PARIS - Tél.: (1) 45.65.95.95.

Collector's Guide

If you wish to sell
Estate Jewellery and Exceptional Gemstones,
we provide expertise, counsel, and all purchasing possibilities. 25 years of personal experience. Discretion, security worldwide.
For appointment, contact
THOMAS FÄRBER
CH-1204 Geneva, 5, rue du Marché - Switzerland
Phone (41.22.) 214844, Fax (41.22.) 214824

HARRY FANE
wishes to purchase old
CARTIER
objects:
clocks, cigarette cases, powder boxes, desk accessories, photo frames, etc.
Please contact:
OBSIDIAN, London
Tel: 01-930 8606 Fax: 01-499 6755

هكذا من الأصل

ARTS / LEISURE

Canaletto: England's Favorite Italian 'Artisan'

by Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Canaletto is your guide. He conducts his tour in English.

Turbaned Turks and black-clad priests are deep in conversation beside the Doge's Palace. Gondolas are swaying beyond the Bridge of Sighs. He knows every church, canal and shop, every loggia and piazza. He will show you the whole city. They are selling pewter plates, and candlesticks and fowl, in the Campo di Rialto. A procurator clad in a floor-length scarlet gown is pronouncing points of law beside the Biblioteca Marciana. Little dogs with curving tails are about their doggy business in the Piazza San Marco. Here a hassled mother hollers at her child, there a young man urinates against a stuccoed wall. Green water laps stone steps. Gold mosaics twinkle in the warm and rosy Adriatic light.

Because his father was a painter too, Giovanni Antonio Canal was known as "Little Canal," or Canaletto. He was born near the Rialto on Oct. 17 or 18, 1697. He died in the same neighborhood in 1768. Venice was his home, and Venice was his subject, and yet you cannot see the Canaletto retrospective — now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York — without the eerie feeling that he painted English art.

Something in his pictures is secular, materialist, distinctly un-Italian. He never painted martyrdoms. No operatic choruses activate his atmospheres, no putti rise to heaven through his blue, white-clouded skies.

Venetian connoisseurs never cared much for his postcard views. It is easy to see why. The city's greatest artists soared. Canaletto plodded. Veronese, Tintoretto, Carpaccio and Titian painted holy wonders. Canaletto stuck to facts.

He'd been painting 40 years before he was elected to Venice's Academy. (He kept losing to nonentities.) The city's grand collectors almost never bought his pictures. (And even in this century few are there on view). Despite the freedom of his drawings (his sketches are among the glories of this show), his contemporaries were convinced that he built his works mechanically. They sneered at his reliance on compasses and rulers. They suggested that he depended for accuracy on the camera obscura. He painted water woodenly. His little stiff-legged figures often look like mannequins.

"He paints with such accuracy and cunning," wrote Pietro Guarienti in 1753, "that the eye is deceived and truly believes that it is the real thing it sees, not a painting." That was not meant as great praise. In Venice he was viewed — as one might view a careful watchmaker or tailor — as an artisan of skill, and not much more than that.

"The Stonemason's Yard," one of 85 paintings in the Canaletto show at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

But far away, in England, Canaletto was a star. Lords and ladies loved his views. They could not get too many. They bought his pictures by the yard. Twenty-four Canalettos, all of which were purchased by the fourth Duke of Bedford, still hang at Woburn Abbey. (Two from that collection were borrowed for this show.) Sir Robert Grenville Harvey owned 21 Canalettos. Ten more were commissioned, for the dining room at Goodwood, by the Duke of Richmond. Six more were commissioned by the third Lord King.

The Earl of Normanton, the Earl of Wicklow and the Earl of Hertford, later Duke of Somerset, also graced their stately homes with Canaletto's views.

King Charles III outdid them all. Most English Canalettos were sold to these aristocrats by busy Joseph Smith, the chief purveyor of the artist's works to customers in Britain. Smith, later His Majesty's consul in Venice, was known to every Englishman who visited the city while on the Grand Tour.

Born about 1675 and schooled at Westminster, Smith had moved to the Venetian Republic, where he built a business importing meat and fish. Venice, in those days, was filled with British tourists. "Here are innundations of them," wrote Lady Mary Wortley Montagn in 1740. "Their whole business abroad [is] to buy new clothes, in which they shine in some obscure coffeehouse, where they are sure of meeting only one another."

They often gathered at Smith's small palazzo, where their obliging host — Horace Walpole called him "the Merchant of Venice" — often sold them Canalettos, those classy souvenirs.

In 1762, for £20,000, Smith sold his rare books and his gems, and the pictures he'd retained, to none other than the king himself. Included in that trove were 238 Canalettos — 49 paintings, 143 drawings and 46 etchings. "The Royal Collection," observes Philippe de Montebello, the Metropolitan's director, "thus became, and still remains, the primary repository of his art." Queen Elizabeth II has lent 13 of these oils, and 16 Canaletto drawings, to the current show.

So many tightly focused views of churches and canals would look tedious in Italy. Though every now and then Canaletto's pictures click into great beauty, they're tedious in Manhattan too. But in Britain all those Venice views, droning on and on, have cast a kind of spell.

Canaletto hypnotized the English. When dreaming of crowds on the Giudecca, of mists on the lagoon, they still cannot be sure whether they're recalling the city as it is, or the painter's incantations. More than Shakespeare and John Ruskin, more than Henry James, Lord Byron, Turner, Whistler and Sargent, more than all of them together, Canaletto somehow planted a glowing dream of Venice in the stolid English mind.

They are — as is much English art — non-religious, intricate, legible, convivial. Though Canaletto's portraiture is often dull and hasty, the little actors he deploys almost always wear identifying costumes. This one is a gondolier, that one a priest. They seem to know their place. They do not shame the dining room. They graciously avoid that vivid urban misbehavior that gives Rowlandson's rich figures, and those of Hogarth too, their nastiness and force. Canaletto's figures walk through the piazza as if they were strolling through some mild English park.

To read such pictures slowly is to savor their small details — the workmen on the roof, the woman spinning in the window, the happy, sniffing dogs. Though Canaletto took some liberties — he moved monuments about to suit pictorial needs — his paintings seem to tell you, "Here's the Campanile, there is the *Loggetta*. Remember that delightful church just around the corner? Here is where you are."

The Metropolitan is showing 85 paintings and 42 drawings. Though some of them are fine, one would not wish for more. "The Stonemason's Yard," also known as "Santa Maria della Carita From Across the Grand Canal," is among the best beloved. The picture has been displayed in the National Gallery in London since it opened to the public in 1828. It is filled with sun-touched textures, brown stucco, smoke-stained brick, with intricately rhyming chimney pots and steeples, with incident and warmth.

Canaletto, thanks to Joseph Smith, painted busily at home until 1741, when the outbreak of the War of the Austrian Succession suddenly slashed the city's tourist trade. He saw his business dwindle, and then made a decision. If his English patrons could no longer come to him, he would go to them.

By May 1746, the painter had reached London. He would remain in England for most of the next 10 years.

We know little of the artist. We know he never married, and that he lived alone. One often gets the feeling that he cared far more for the look of bricks in sunlight than he did for people. He'd scatter his pedestrians through the backgrounds of his paintings with something of the insouciance of a soda jerk distributing sprinkles on a sundae.

When Sir Michael Levey tells us, in the catalogue, that Canaletto is "a very great [artist] and arguably the greatest of all artists of the urban scene," one winces at such overpraise. What of Manet, Degas, Hopper, what of Vermeer's "View of Delft"?

When John Ruskin, on another tack, dismisses Canaletto as "little" and "bad," insisting that "the mannerism of Canaletto is the most degraded that I know in the whole range of art. . . . He professes nothing but colored Daguerreotypism," he seems as far from the mark.

The truth lies in between. The Canaletto here encountered has small but real gifts. He caught the soul of Venice. He made wonderful renditions of monuments in sunlight. He must have been a skillful teacher — his nephew, Bernardo Bellotto, who was working in his studio at the age of 15, eventually achieved views far more impressive. Canaletto, by example, changed the art of England. And yet he ranks among the most monotonous of masters. By the most exalted standards of his beloved Venice, he's distinctly second-rate.

His exhibition in New York will remain at the Metropolitan (and if you go to see it, remember that Vélazquez is on view there too) through Jan. 21.

New Round in Fight Over U.S. Art Grants

By Elizabeth Kastor
Washington Post Service

ARTS leaders in the United States responded with worry and confusion to the National Endowment for the Arts' recision of a grant to a New York gallery for an exhibition of works about AIDS, saying the action was an alarming portent for federal support of politically charged art.

NEA Chairman John Frohnmayer withheld the $10,000 grant from Manhattan's Artists Space on Wednesday on the grounds that the finished exhibit was different from the project described in the grant application.

Frohnmayer said the show had become "political rather than artistic in nature." He pointed out that the show catalogue, which was not funded by the NEA, includes criticism of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who led the recent congressional battle over NEA funding, and of New York Cardinal John O'Connor, who has been criticized for his views on the AIDS epidemic.

"The NEA action represents a further bruising of freedom of artistic expression in America," said Representative Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, chairman of the House subcommittee that will reauthorize NEA's legislation next year. "The NEA has now gone beyond not funding pornography; they also now apparently will not fund art which is seen as affecting political discourse. It's a long reach."

"On the surface, I'm quite dismayed," said Anne Murphy, executive director of the American Arts Alliance. "But it's very difficult to comment fully without more information — I haven't seen the work. If indeed Mr. Frohnmayer found that the work is without redeeming artistic value, then he had every ounce of authority in him to withhold the funding. But if he's withholding the funding because of the political content of the show, that raises a lot of other disturbing questions."

O'Connor issued a statement Thursday saying, "I was not even aware of the existence of such a catalogue, but had I been consulted, I would have urged very strongly that the National Endowment not withdraw its sponsorship on the basis of criticism against me personally."

The show, "Witnesses: Against Our Vanishing," includes the work of 23 artists and is scheduled to open next Thursday.

Frohnmayer's action comes after five months of debate over NEA funding of controversial art, a debate that began over sexually explicit works by photographer Robert Mapplethorpe, who died of AIDS last March, and a work by the artist Andres Serrano that depicts a crucifix in the artist's own urine. It culminated last month with appropriations legislation that prevents the NEA from funding work it deems obscene, homoerotic or lacking artistic value.

Philip Brookman, director of programs for the Washington Project for the Arts, said that any show planned by an organization of artists could change between the time a grant is applied for and received. "These kinds of exhibitions often change up to the last minute because the issues they deal with change all the time," he said. "It's like the news — if the news changes, you're going to deal with its changes."

Artists Space Executive Director Susan Wyatt said that she disagreed with Frohnmayer's interpretation of the show's development. "I think we portrayed the show accurately in our application. I talked to Mr. Frohnmayer about the show's evolution in the course of a year and how things in that area have developed over the last year. This show is about AIDS and I would be extremely surprised if there are any references to this recent NEA controversy. That's not the intent or purpose of this show. It does not deal with this specific controversy. Certainly politics is an issue that enters into a discussion about AIDS."

Neither Wyatt nor Frohnmayer would describe in detail the works included in "Witnesses: Against Our Vanishing," which cost $30,000. An essay by artist David Wojarnowicz that appears in the show's catalogue contains the comments on Helms and O'Connor.

Wyatt added that she was disturbed when she read Wojarnowicz's essay and spoke to the artist about it. "I don't want people to get this notion that there's this huge bomb that will explode when the catalogue comes out," she said, but "it contains strong language."

The catalogue was funded by a $5,000 grant from the Robert Mapplethorpe Foundation, which was established after Mapplethorpe's death.

A disclaimer appears in the catalogue distancing the NEA from the material as well as a disclaimer for Artists Space that says the organization chose to run several essays unedited despite the fact that they might cause controversy because "we are striving for an honest delineation of strongly held opinions and artistic representation regarding a disease that has significantly affected the arts, our immediate community and our entire society."

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON

MALBOROUGH
FRANCIS BACON
Loan Exhibition
in Celebration of his 80th Birthday
Paintings 1945 - 1989
Until 18 November
6 Albemarle Street, London, W1X 4BY
Tel.: 01-629 5161

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS ABROAD
A modest anthology of paintings and sculpture to compliment the Hungarian Festival of Arts at the Barbican.
Works by BEOTHY, CSAKY, HUSZAR, KADAR, KASSAK, MOHOLY-NAGY, RETH, SCHEIBER, VASARELY, etc.
Until 2 December, 1989.
CRANE KALMAN GALLERY
178, Brompton Road, Lonson SW3. Tel.: 01-584 7566.
Monday - Friday 10-6, Saturdays 10-4.

Ronald A Lee
FINE ARTS
SOME RECENT ACQUISITIONS
We will be extending our opening hours from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. between Tuesday 14th and Friday 17th November and until 6 p.m. on Saturday 18th November
1-9 Bruton Place, London W.1. 01-629 5600

The rediscovery of
JACQUELINE MARVAL
1866 - 1932
Apollinaire, the protagonist of Cubism and one of the most perceptive writer on art before 1914, highly praised Marval.
Until 9 December
CRANE GALLERY
171a, (1st Floor) Sloane Street, London, SW1. 01-235 2464
(2 mins. from Harrods). Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sats. 10-4.

ROME

ACCADEMIA SPAGNOLA
Piazza S. Pietro in Montorio, 3
October 27 - December 3
DALI
SCULPTOR - ILLUSTRATOR
Open daily 9:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m. continuously
Open Sat. & Sun. 9:30 a.m.-Midnight Closed Monday

PARIS

GALERIE BELLIER
7, QUAI VOLTAIRE - 75007 PARIS - TEL. 42 60 74 72
JEAN MAHIE
BRONZE AND GOLD
November 16 - December 16

5e SALON DES ANTIQUAIRES DE PARIS XVIe
JARDINS DU RANELAGH
Avenue Prudhon - Metro Muette
3 - 13 November 1989
11 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Thurs. until 10 p.m.)
Saturday & Sunday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
TEAROOM RESTAURANT Tel.: 45 27 58 00 - Salon Tel.: 45 24 51 55

MAITRES
IMPRESSIONNISTES
ET MODERNES
10 NOV - 23 DEC
GALERIE
DANIEL MALINGUE
26, AV. MATIGNON - 75008 PARIS

LONDON

RAFAEL VALLS LTD
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
'EXOTIC BIRDS'
An Exhibition of Bird Paintings from 1700 to 1850
15th Nov - 22nd Dec. 89
Mon.-Fri. 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
11 Duke Street, St. James's London SW1
Telephone: 01-930 1144

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear on Saturday

WALLY FINDLAY
New York - Chicago
Palm Beach - Paris
2 Ave. Matignon,
48, Ave. Gabriel, 75008 Paris
Tel.: (1) 42.25.70.74.
Tuesday - Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2:30 to 7 p.m.
Exclusively Showing:
HAMBOURG
BOURRIE - CHAURAY
FABIEN - GANTNER
GAVEAU - GUILLEMARD
SEBIRE - A. THOMAS
VIGNOLES
VIDAL QUADRAS
Post-Impressionists - Impressionists

auction sales
IN FRANCE
PARIS

DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Wednesday, November 22
Room 10. At 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. COLLECTION PIERRE PETITOT - ARMIES OF THE ANCIEN REGIME (1690-1790). Military & Historical Souvenirs Firearms & Hand Weapons. Me DELAVENNE-LAFARGE. 12, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 45 96, 42 46 28 55, 42.46.28.82

Wednesday, November 29
Room 7. At 2 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS by Arman, Martin Barre, Louis Cane Chatbourne, Degorex, Dufresne, Erro, Gen Paul, Hayter, Pignon, Schneider. Me Catherine Chatbourneaux, 134, rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 43 59 66 56. Fax: (1) 42 56 52 57. Catalogue on request: 65F.

Monday, December 11
Room 4 at 9 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS by Appel, Arman, Baranoff-Rossine, de Feure, Foujita, Gauguin, Herbin, Jorn, Klimt, Lebasque, Magritte, Miro, Tapies, Utrillo, G.Van Velde. PRINTS by Kandinsky, Bissière, Dali, O.Friesz, Lhote, Mendjisky, Miro, Renoir. Me LABAT-THIERRY, 10, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 24 70 18. Fax: (1) 42 46 74 38. Expert: M. Thierry TRAMBLAY, 10, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 40 13 95 78.

DROUOT MONTAIGNE
15, avenue Montaigne, 75008 Paris
Tel.: (1) 48 00 20 80

Monday, November 20
At 9 p.m. IMPRESSIONIST & MODERN PAINTINGS by Bacon, Caillebotte, Calder, Chagall, Foujita, Friesz, Gris, Le Sidaner, Marquet, Oguiss, Picasso, Renoir, Sentz, Vlaminck.. Viewing: Sunday, November 19 from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Monday, November 20 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Me BRIEST, 24, av. Matignon, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 42 68 11 30. Fax: (1) 42 68 12 67. Catalogue available at the auctioneer's office: 100F.

Sunday, November 26
At 2:30 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS by Cesar, Gleizes, Guillaumin, Lhote, Maillol, Manguin, Valtat. Exhibitions: Saturday, November 25 from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, November 26 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. Me CHAYETTE, CALMELS, 12, rue Rossini, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47 70 38 89. Fax: (1) 45 23 01 46.

PARIS AREA

Sunday, November 26
92330 SCEAUX
At 2:30 p.m. JEWELRY, LINENS, FURS. Me SIBONI, 38, rue du Docteur Roux. Tel.: (1) 46 60 84 25.
Argenteuil, Auxerre, Chartres, Chateaudun, Corbeil, Coulommiers, Dreux, Enghien, Etampes, Fontainebleau, Joigny, L'Isle-Adam, Maisons-Laffite, Mantes, Meaux, Melun, Nogent le Rotrou, Palaiseau, Pontoise, Provins, Rambouillet, St Germain en Laye, Sens, Tonnerre, Verrieres, Versailles.

Tuesday, November 16
95880 Enghien
At 9 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS - SCULPTURES Notably by Bonnard, Bugatti, Buri, Corot, Degas, Gauguin, Gleizes, Helion, Herbin, Léger, Marquet, Masson, Metzinger, Millares, Miro, Pissarro, Poliakoff, Redon, Rodin, Schneider, Utrillo, Van Dongen, Vlaminck, Vuillard, Zadkine - On view: Monday 20 November from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Tuesday 21 November from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. - Catalogue on request at the auctioneer's office: F. 200. Me CHAMPIN, LOMBRAIL, GAUTIER - Hotel des Ventes, 2, rue du Docteur-Leray, Enghien - France. Tel.: 33 (1) 34 12 68 16. Fax: 33 (1) 34 12 89 64.

Dining Out

MARLY-LE-ROI
LES CHEVAUX DE MARLY
Its summer gardens - Its American Bar
Eight 4-Star Rooms - facing Marly Park.
Place de l'Abreuvoir. Tel.: 39.58.47.61.

MONTE-CARLO
LE CYGNE
A cuisine of quality in an Italian Renaissance decor. Piano music background. Lunch menu: FF 165 net or "surprise" menu: FF 250 net. 7, Ave. Princesse Grace. Tel.: 93.25.59.60.

NICE
L'UNIVERS
In the centre of town in a floral decor traditional French cooking. Menus at the best possible prices. 54, Bld. Jean Jaures. Tel. res.: 93 62 32 22.

LA TABLE DE CHINE
Excellent Thai and Chinese cuisine in a prestigious setting facing the Bois des Anges. 57, Quai des Etats-Unis. T.: Resa: 93.80.94.70.

PARIS 1st
L'ALSACE AUX HALLES
Shellfish. Fish. Choucroutes.
Per night as per day.
16, rue Coquillière. Tel.: 42 36 74 24.

PARIS 2th
KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB
Sister of the famous Dublin Pub located 50 yards from Pl. Vendôme. The French home of Irish Coffee and excellent draught beers. Jazz & Irish music. Open 7 days.
10 R. Capucines. T.: 40 15 08 08.

JOHN JAMESON
The first Irish Restaurant in Paris, recommended by major guides. Business lunch FF 95 and à la carte. Sunday brunch. Closed Monday.
10 rue Capucines. 40 15 00 30.

PARIS 5th
L'ANGE GOURMAND
Turn of the century setting. Cooking which is both classical & inventive make this an address worth noting. Menu at FF 109. A la carte 160-200 FF. Open 7 days a week till 1 a.m. 31 Quai de la Tournelle. Tel.: 43 54 11 91.

JEAN MARIE JORDAN
Formerly Ralfoin et Haronne well liked by the American gastronomic press. Traditional cuisine. Local French dishes. Open daily. Near Ile St. Louis. 16 Bld Saint Germain. Tel.: 43 54 22 21.

PARIS 6th
GEORGE KILLIAN'S TAVERN
Fish and seafood specialities. English dishes. Late night dinner after show. Average price F.F. 120 VAT included. 16, Carrefour de l'Odeon. Tel.: 43 54 96 91.

PARIS 7th
THOUMIEUX
Specialities of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au confit de canard. Open everyday. 79 r. St-Dominique. Tel.: (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.

PARIS 7th
LE GALANT VERRE
Traditional cooking - Waterzooi - salmon with raspberries - Classics from the world of politics - Dinner - Open on Saturday evenings Closed on Sundays.
12, rue de Verneuil. Tel.: 42 60 64 56.

CHEZ LES ANGES
In the Michelin Guide. Burgundy Spec. Gastronomical cooking. Cl. on Sat. eve. 54, Bld. Latour-Maubourg. Tel.: 47 05 89 86.

PARIS 8th
AL DIWAN
Restaurant, Catering, Pastry, best of the Lebanese cuisine in Paris.
30, ave. George-V. Tel.: 47 20 84 98.

KOK PING
On the Champs-Elysées, gastronomical Chinese and Thai cuisine. Closed for lunch Saturdays and Sundays.
4, rue Balzac. Tel.: 42 25 28 85.

PARIS 9th
AMERICAN STYLE
Fine Bostonian cuisine, seafood specialities, wide choice of desserts. Luncheon 150 FF., wine included. Discovery menu "J.P. Mochurel" 260 FF., wine included. A la carte, around 350-400 FF. Free parking, angle rue Clauzel. 2, place Gustave-Toudouze, 75009 Paris. Res. Tel.: 48 78 30 50.

PARIS 15th
LE WESTERN
The only restaurant with specially imported beef from the U.S. Business lunch F.F. 210, wine included. Open daily. T.: 42 73 92 00.
Paris Hilton, 18, Ave. de Suffren.

LE TAGORE
The new Parisian Indian restaurant. Mughal specialities Surely one of the best among the Indian restaurants in France. Two "Toques" in the Gault et Millau. 25, avenue du Maine. Tel.: RESA: 45 44 94 41.

PARIS 17th
CHEZ FRED
Bistrot Lyonnais, traditional French cooking, specials of the day. 190 bis Boulevard Pereire. Reservation: 45 74 20 48.

L'HUITRIER
Oysters and shellfish eat in or take out. From 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
16, rue Saussier-Leroy. Res.: 40 54 83 44.

ROME
DA MEO PATACCA
Trastevere. Rest. famous for fun food, music & folklore. 00153 Roma, Piazza de Mercanti 30. Tel.: 06-5816198, 5892193. Fax 582652.

VIENNA
KERVANSARAY
Turkish & Int'l specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant. 1st floor. Mahlerstr. 9. Tel.: 5128843. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opera. Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

LES BATEAUX PARISIENS
Thanksgiving
AMERICAN HISTORY ON THE RIVER SEINE
EVENING OF DANCING. MENU BASED ON TRADITIONAL AMERICAN COOKING
HOSTESSES DRESSED IN PERIOD COSTUMES. OPEN BAR. IN A WORD
KIND ENTERTAINMENT. ON THE EIFFEL TOWER.
THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23rd. AT 7:30 P.M.
PORT DE LA BOURDONNAIS. 75007 PARIS. TEL.: RES. 47 05 50 00

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amax	22230	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
PinWst	20751	9	7⅜	7¾	—1⅛
TJX	19017	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
PhilMr s	18416	42⅛	41⅜	41⅞	+ ¼
OcciPet	15449	29⅝	27⅞	29	+1
McDnl s	14597	31⅝	30⅞	31⅜	+ ½
Airgn n	14409	16¾	15⅞	16¼	— ⅜
Boeing s	14299	56¼	55⅝	56	+ ⅝
BrMySq	14127	54⅞	54⅛	54¾	+ ⅜
Avon	14002	36¾	31⅛	36¾	+5½
IBM	13213	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	+ ⅞
SwtPS	12448	29	28⅞	29	
Amrtch s	12220	59⅞	59½	59⅞	— ⅞
Wabon n	11820	13¾	12¾	12⅞	—1⅛
GtNNk	11214	62¼	61¾	62	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	93.32	+0.14
Utilities	94.70	+0.02
Industrials	91.94	+0.26

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	131,800,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	172,020,350
Amex 4 p.m. volume	12,510,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,980,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	109,047,000
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	126,789,000
NYSE volume up	75,748,000
NYSE volume down	38,103,000
Amex volume up	6,077,000
Amex volume down	3,056,500
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	900	660
Declined	553	815
Unchanged	498	487
Total Issues	1951	1962
New Highs	53	46
New Lows	52	57

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	187.98	183.93	187.89	+1.14
Industrials	223.42	218.37	223.34	+1.59
Transp.	174.32	171.91	173.96	+0.65
Utilities	94.86	93.22	94.86	+0.61
Finance	161.50	157.73	161.08	+0.27

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 9	290,130	516,623	2,572
Nov. 8	354,053	495,751	4,468
Nov. 7	494,112	614,976	3,654
Nov. 6	275,955	722,527	3,057
Nov. 3	364,401	531,249	6,607

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's MARKET DIARY

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2615.37	2635.86	2603.07	2625.61	+ 21.92
Trans	1195.23	1211.06	1189.72	1202.41	+ 11.02
Util	219.38	221.58	218.88	220.95	+ 1.45
Comp	999.22	1008.96	994.91	1004.48	+ 8.35

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	295	266
Declined	274	313
Unchanged	271	265
Total Issues	840	844
New Highs	12	14
New Lows	26	19

Standard & Poor's Index.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	386.45	383.22	386.45	+3.23
Transp.	273.05	269.82	272.96	+2.53
Utilities	143.08	142.21	143.08	+0.87
Finance	32.74	32.50	32.55	+0.05
SP 500	339.10	336.57	339.10	+2.53
SP 100	315.95	313.69	315.95	+2.26

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	456.19	+2.12	452.97	467.29
Industrials	443.18	+2.68	437.60	452.13
Finance	531.57	+0.70	531.56	554.57
Insurance	547.16	+3.50	537.52	552.99
Utilities	728.20	+5.23	727.05	747.59
Banks	430.51	—2.17	434.90	466.57
Transp.	473.74	—1.97	471.43	476.47

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,006	887
Declined	803	1,017
Unchanged	n.a.	2,443
Total Issues	n.a.	4,347

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OMI	10967	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
CNSCO	5097	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
ICI	5675	10¾	8⅝	10	— ⅞
NelsnH	5438	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
EchoBy	4523	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
TexAir	3886	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	+ ½
DowCr	2967	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Aradhl	2567	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
PegGld	2260	13⅜	13	13⅜	
FruitL	1986	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
DWG	1958	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
BolrPh	1859	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
BAT In	1770	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
Sothby s	1754	33	32⅛	33	+1⅛
MtchlE	1657	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
371.47	370.24	371.47	+1.06

Chartwell Has More Than 5% Of Avon Shares

Reuters

NEW YORK — Avon Products Inc. disclosed Friday that Chartwell Associates LP had acquired over 5 percent of its outstanding voting shares.

Avon said that in a letter announcing the purchase, Chartwell did not disclose its aim in acquiring the stake. It noted that Chartwell's sole limited partner is The Getty Family Trust.

Avon's stock firmed $2.25 to $33.50 in New York Stock Exchange trading.

Avon said it would not comment on Chartwell's acquisition, and a spokesman declined to say whether the company had been contemplating any measures to prevent a takeover.

N.Y. Stocks Gain in Light Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Friday in light trading, as the market was bolstered by strength in bonds and by optimism about the possible reunification of Germany.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 19.67 points Thursday, rose 21.92 to 2,625.61, according to an interim official figure.

Advances led declines by a roughly 8-5 ratio, while volume amounted to approximately 132.28 million shares, down from 143.39 million traded Thursday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Trading opened an hour late on the New York and American stock exchanges because of a fire in the building that houses some of their computer operations.

Trude Latimer, market analyst with Josephthal & Co., said the only reason she could see for Friday's advance was "the euphoria we saw in Europe over the possibility of German reunification. The European markets were very strong on that."

Thousands of East Germans eager to test their country's first open borders in 28 years poured through checkpoints in the Berlin Wall and other East-West German border crossings Friday, after the East German government, in a surprise move, opened the wall.

The hard-pressed communist government said Thursday night that East Germans could go West to visit or emigrate.

Tom Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co., added that strength in the U.S. bond market on the outlook for lower interest rates boosted stock prices, even though major banks had not yet followed through on the prime-rate cut announced Wednesday by Southwest Bank of St. Louis, to 10 percent from 10.5 percent.

As for the delayed opening, a two-alarm fire in a high-rise building housing trading computers delayed the openings of the New York and American stock exchanges until 10:30 A.M. There were no reports of injuries.

The Fire Department said the fire was caused by an explosion in a transformer in Securities Industry Automation Corp. housed at 55 Water Street. The company transmits trading information to subscribers.

At 4 P.M., AMAX was the most active NYSE issue, up slightly.

TJX Cos. followed, down slightly. Philip Morris was third, up a notch.

Among the other blue chips, AT&T, IBM, General Motors, which paid its dividend Friday, and Chevron all gained.

Elsewhere, Ford gained. The company announced that its vice chairman and chief operating officer, Harold Poling, would succeed Don Petersen as Ford chairman.

OMI Corp. led the Amex issues, unchanged.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies. Nov. 10

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	42	41.80
ACF Holding	34.70	36.50
Aegon	106.70	106.50
Ahold	118.50	117.60
Akzo	126.30	126.60
AMEV	54.50	54.60
A'Dam Rubber	6.20	6.20
Amro Bank	78.70	79.20
Bols	172	169.50
Buhrmann Tett	63	63.30
BVG	29.20	29.50
Center Parcs	62.50	62
CSM	78.80	75
DAF	44.10	44.80
DSM	113	113.70
Elsevier	73.70	73.20
Fokker	41	41
Gist-Brocades	34.60	34.70
Heineken	120.20	119.50
Hoogovens	79.70	80
Hunter Douglas	110	111
IHC Caland	33.10	33.20
Inter Mueller	100	100.50
KLM	46.30	45.40
KNP	47.90	48.60
Nat Neder	64.80	65.80
Nedlloyd	85.90	86.90
NMB Bank	44.80	44.90
Oce Grinten	300	305
Pakhoed	129.40	130.80
Philips	49	49
Robeco	105.70	105.50
Rodamco	80.70	80.40
Rolinco	106.10	106.30
Rorento	60.30	60.30
Royal Dutch	136.60	135.80
Unilever	146.90	144.30
Van Ommeren	30.40	31
VMF Stork	39.50	39.10
VNU	103	102.80
Wessanen	64.30	63.50
Wolters/Kluwer	43.80	44

CBS Gen'l trend index : 178.70
Previous : 178.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5480	5330
Bekaert	14100	13750
Cockerill	225	225
Cobepa	5850	5890
Delhaize	5800	5750
EBES	4680	4660
GB-Inno-BM	1424	1412
GBL	4500	4450
Gevaert	8120	N.A.
Hoboken	25825	25875
Intercom	3770	3730
Kredietbank	4395	4370
Petrofina	11900	11700
Royal Belge	6560	6500
Soc Gen Baue	5750	5690
Sofina	13500	13525
Solvay	13750	13550
Tractebel	9000	8770
UCB	16125	16050
Unerg Ps	2580	2520

Current Stock Index : 6391.94
Previous : 6336.78

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	246.50	240
Allianz Hldg	2080	2055
Altana Ind	411	403
Aska Dt. Kfts	742	742
BASF	268	267.30
Bayer	280.20	278.90
Bay. Hypo bank	375	374
Bay Vereinsbank	366	354
BBC	635	640
BHF	400	400
BMW	544	548
Commerzbank	257.50	255
Continental	343	348.50
Daimler-Benz	680	651.40
Degussa	480	467
Dt Babcock	206	196
Deutsche Bank	668	654.80
Dresdner Bank	336.50	330
Feldmuehle	553.50	546
Harpener	490	483
Henkel	533	521.50
Hochtief	985	940
Hoechst	264.50	264
Hoesch	234	229.50
Holzmann	1140	1050
Horten	310	300
Hussel	470	465
Ind Wke Karls	297	275
Kali Salz	223.20	222
Karstadt	695	671
Kaufhof	605	549
KHD Kloeckner	174.50	168.50
Kloeckner Werke	151	148
Krupp Stahl	190	189
Linde	745	736
Lufthansa	170	172.50
MAN AG	440	423
Mannesmann	247.50	230.50
Metallgesell	465.50	445
Muench Rueck	2380	2400
Nixdorf	315	321
PKI	549	568
Porsche	762	774
Preussag	311.50	306
PWA Papier	286	279
RWE	320	310.50
Rheinmetall	370	360
Schering	745	731
SEL	319	319
Siemens	562.50	542.80
Thyssen AG	224.50	213.20
Varta	278	263
Veba	334	321.50
VEW	180.50	179
Viag	310.20	303.50
Volkswagen	429	414.80
Wella Vz	609	599

Commerzbank index : 1862.30
Previous : 1814
FAZ index : 634.84
Previous : 623.07

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	138	140
Enso-Gutzeit	28.50	30.50
K.O.P.	52	52
Kymene	98.60	99
Nokia	93	93
Pohjola	210	225
Stockmann	198	202
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	345	350

Unitas index : 646.50
Previous : 651.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	16.50	16.60
Cathay Pacific	8.30	8.30
Cavendish Int'l	3.15	3.17
Cheung Kong	9.20	9.20
China Light Pwr	14.10	14.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	7.55	7.45
Hang Lung Dev	6.10	6.15
Hang Seng Bank	23.30	23.40
Henderson Land	5.40	5.45
HK Air Eng.	22.40	22.50
HK China Gas	20.80	20.40
HK Electric	7.50	7.50
HK Land	8.60	8.65
HK Realty Trust	4.70	4.70
HK Shang Bank	7.05	7.10
HK Shang Hits	5.10	5.05
HK Telecomm	4.62	4.65
HK Ferry	5.65	5.65
Hutch Whampoa	8.80	8.85
Hysan Dev	1.32	1.35
Jardine Math.	24.30	24
Jardine Str Hld	14	13.90
Kowloon Motor	7.05	7
Mandarin Orient	5.35	5.35
Miramar Hotel	7.35	7.35
New World Dev	11.50	11.70
SHK Props	12.30	12.40
Stelux	2.90	2.90
Swire Pac A	16.20	16.20
Tai Cheung Prps	4.20	4.22
TVE	0.98	0.98
Wharf Hold	8	8.05
Wing On Co	8.15	8.25
Winsor Ind.	8.20	8.30
World Int'l	3.70	3.67

Hang Seng Index : 2776.86
Previous : 2781.44

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1710	1710
Altech	7500	7500
Anglo Amer Corp	10125	10100
Barlows	4050	4075
Blyvoor	1300	1285
Buffels	6000	6200
GFSA	9025	9150
Harmony	2375	2425
Highveld Steel	1500	1550
Kloof	4300	4350
Nedbank Grp	1050	1050
Rusplat	7525	7550
SA Brews	2525	2500
St Helena	3625	3470
Sasol	1115	1110
Welkom	2800	2900
Western Deep	15700	15950

Composite Stock Index : 2768
Previous : 2793

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.46	4.48
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	16.32	16.44
Asda-MFI Gp	1.39	1.38
Ass Brit Foods	3.97	3.96
Barclays	5.18	4.95
Bass	9.88	9.95
B.A.T.	7.90	7.72
Blue Circle	2.20	2.25
BOC Group	4.87	4.87
Boots	2.86	2.86
Bowater	4.30	4.25
BAe	5.52	5.45
BAA	2.48	2.48
Brit Airways	1.96	1.96
British Gas	1.98	1.93
BP	2.92	2.94
British Steel	1.26	1.25
Brit Telecom	2.56	2.54
BTR	4.33	4.33
Burmah Oil	6.85	6.92
Cable Wire	5	4.98
Cadbury Sch	3.39	3.36
Charter Cons	4.37	4.37
Comm Union	4.64	4.67
Cons Gold Fds	N.A.	
Cookson	2.76	2.76
Courtaulds	3.57	3.52
Dalgety	3.73	3.74
De Beers	14	14.12
Dixons	1.06	1.05
Driefontein	13.50	13.75
Fisons	3.36	3.34
Freegold S	N.A.	
Gateway	N.A.	
Gen Acc F	10.58	10.51
GEC	2.34	2.31
GKN	3.80	3.80
Glaxo	14.07	14.63
Grand Met	5.36	5.28
Gt Univ Stores	15	15
GRE	2.25	2.23
Guinness	5.87	5.87
Hanson Tr	2.22	2.22
Hawker Sidd	6.52	6.48
ICI	11.10	10.93
Jaguar	8.28	8.25
Kingfisher	2.97	2.98
Land Sec	5.71	5.71
Legal Gen Grp	3.35	3.24
Lloyds Bank	4.20	4.11
Lonrho	2.63	2.70
Lucas Ind	5.80	5.72
Marks Sp	1.96	1.96
Maxwell	2.27	2.26
MB Group	1.90	1.93
Midland Bk	3.42	3.35
NatWest	3.29	3.29
Pearson Grp	6.94	6.90
P and O	5.48	5.42
Pilkington	2.07	2.03
Plessey	N.A.	—
Prudential	2.07	2.07
Racal Elec	2.30	2.30
Randfontein s	62.50	60
Rank Org	8.63	8.50
Reed Int'l	4.20	4.15
Reuters	8.91	8.81
Rolls Royce	1.64	1.68
Royal Dutch	42.60	41.43
RTZ	5.30	5.58
Saatchi	2.20	2.21
Sainsbury	2.21	2.21
Sears Holds	1.09	1.10
Shell	4.25	4.18
Skbeec	5.42	5.48
STC	2.41	2.41
Std Chart Bk	5	4.95
Storehouse	1.11	1.12
Sun Alliance	3.07	3.12
Tate and Lyle	2.74	2.72
Tesco	1.94	1.91
Thorn EMI	7.59	7.53
T.I. Group	4.28	4.32
Trafalgar Hse	3.31	3.35
THF	2.90	2.79
Ultramar	3.44	3.38
Unilever	6.40	6.15
Utd Biscuits	3.56	3.53
Vickers	2.13	2.18
Wellcome	7.25	7.12
Woolworth	57.90	58.30

F.T. 30 Index : 1773
Previous : 1784.30
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2216.70
Previous : 2201.70

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	883	883
Bco. Central	777	779
Bco. Santander	908	905
Banesto	1090	1098
Dragados	N.A.	N.A.
Iberduero	N.A.	N.A.
Telefonica	N.Q.	—

S.E. General Index : 300.29
Previous : 301.13

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4790	4790
Bastogi	355	357
Ciga hotels	4283	4265
CIR	4825	4830
Cred Ital	3336	3340
Ericania	7475	7445
Ferruzzi Fin.	2840	2855
Ferruzzi Agr.	2430	2470
Fiat SPA	10605	10610
Generali	41200	41000
IFI	23000	23000
Italcem	11700	11700
Italgas	2868	2828
Italmobiliare	17220	17300
Mediobanca	25700	25450
Montedison	1950	1935
NBA	1835	1840
Olivetti	7800	7840
Pirelli	3030	3050
RAS	27400	27400
Rinascente	6780	6765
Saipem	2315	2320
SIP	2146	2069
SME	4090	4025
Snia	2753	2735
Standa	29900	29900
Stet	4314	4316
Toro Assi Risp	20820	20600

g: x 100.
MIB Current Index : 1098
Previous : 1092

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	800	799
Air Liquide	602	605
Av Dassault	600	599
Bancaire	592	592
BIC	490	487
Bongrain	2950	2930
Bouygues	670	660
BSN-GD	678	688
Carrefour	3345	3355
Cerus	415	415
C.G.E.	448.70	449
Chargeurs	1058	1068
Club Med	575	575
Dumez	874	895
Elf-Aquitaine	484	486.50
Europe 1	540	550
Gen. Eaux	2013	2008
Hachette	378	381
Havas	1257	1245
Imetal	322	312.50
Lafarge Coppee	1400	1404
Legrand	3868	3900
Oreal (L')	3600	3520
L.V.M.H.	4510	4847
Matra	401	399.50
Merlin Gerin	4220	4225
Michelin	164.20	161
Moulinex	132.60	130
Occidentale	771	777
Paribas	609	614
Pernod-Ricard	1415	1410
Perrier	1846	1848
Peugeot	816	816
Printemps (Au)	626	637
Radiotechnique	542	542
Raff. St. Louis	1380	1390
Redoute (La)	3130	3140
Roussel Uclaf	2410	2400
Saint Gobain	620	601
Sanofi	958	943
Skis Rossignol	1010	1020
Societ. Generale	474.80	475
Suez	395	386.30
Telemecanique	4370	4110
Thomson-CSF	175.50	175.70
Total	464	468
Valeo	789	783

CAC 40 Index : +1.07%
Previous : +0.53%

Sao Paulo

Nov. 9

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	0.30	0.30
Bradesco	0.07	0.07
Brahma	0.03	0.03
Paranapanema	0.05	0.05
Petrobras	2.67	2.54
Varig	0.78	0.74

Bovespa Index : N.A.
Previous : 38437

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	6.15	6.05
City Dev.	3.30	3.22
DBS	10	9.80
Fraser Neave	8.40	8.35
Genting	6.80	6.75
Harrisons Plant	1.85	1.85
How Par	2.77	2.72
Hume	2.05	2.48
Inchcape	5.15	5.15
Keppel	5.45	5.50
KL Kepong	3.46	3.42
Lum Chang	1.42	1.43
Malayan Bankg	7.25	7.35
OCBC	9.25	9.20
OUB	4	4.02
OUE	7.60	7.50
Sembawang	4.86	4.85
Shangri-la	8.50	8.35
Sime Darby	2.95	2.95
SIA	13.60	13.60
S'pore Land	14.90	14.90
S'pore Press	8.30	8.25
Sing Steamship	3.72	3.65
Straits Trading	3.48	3.48
UOB	5.20	5.10
United Overseas	2.02	1.96

Straits Times Ind. : 1331.99
Previous : 1325.34

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	270	270
Alfa Laval	193	193
Asea	632	647
Astra-A	315	312
Atlas Copco	270	285
Electrolux B	283	285
Ericsson	597	597
Esselte-A	170	170
Handelsbanken	127	127
Pharmacia-A	160	155
Norsk Hydro	144	145.50
Saab-Scania	265	270
Sandvik	312	317
SCA-A	128	128
S.E. Banken	98	96
Skandia Int-A	290	285
Skanska	335	335
SKF	138	137
Stora	318	316
Swedish Match B	N.A.	—
Volvo	456	465

Affaersvaerlden : 1194.68
Previous : 1199.68

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.46	5.54
BHP	9.02	9.12
Boral	3.50	3.52
Bougainville	2	2.08
Coles Myer	8.40	8.30
Comalco	3.75	3.83
CRA	10.95	11.15
CSR	5.08	5.16
Dunlop	4.76	4.85
Elders IXL	2.42	2.44
ICI Australia	6.12	6.20
Magellan	1.85	1.85
MIM	2.32	2.35
Nat Aust Bank	6.62	6.60
News Corp	12.50	12.50
N Broken Hill	2.74	2.76
Poseidon	2.44	2.70
QCT Resources	1.39	1.40
Santos	3.92	3.95
Thomas Nation	2.92	2.98
Western Mining	6.56	6.32
Westpac Banking	4.88	4.98
Woodside	2.95	3.02

All ordinaries index : 1650.40
Previous : 1650.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	774	772
Asahi Chemical	1220	1220
Asahi Glass	2300	2300
Bank of Tokyo	1790	1790
Bridgestone	1780	1750
Canon	1780	1760
Casio	1660	1640
C.Itoh	1010	1000
Dai Nippon Print	2350	2340
Daiwa House	2260	2260
Daiwa Securities	2380	2350
Fanuc	7350	7330
Fuji Bank	3290	3280
Fuji Photo	4520	4550
Fujitsu	1450	1440
Hitachi	1470	1450
Hitachi Cable	1240	1230
Honda	1820	1810
Ito Yokado	4540	4500
Japan Air Lines	18200	18300
Kajima	2260	2260
Kansai Power	4350	4300
Kawasaki Steel	801	807
Kirin Brewery	2080	2080
Komatsu	1350	1360
Kubota	1240	1240
Kyocera	5240	5280
Matsu Elec Inds	2260	2240
Matsu Elec Wks	2110	2100
Mitsubishi Bk	3100	3180
Mitsubishi Kasei	1000	1010
Mitsubishi Elec	1040	1030
Mitsubishi Hev	1140	1130
Mitsui and Co	1610	1570
Mitsukoshi	1180	1130
Mitsumi	2450	2400
NEC	1640	1640
NGK Insulators	1820	1780
Nikko Securities	1380	1360
Nippon Kogaku	1440	1460
Nippon Oil	1570	1540
Nippon Steel	737	741
Nippon Yusen	1100	1070
Nissan	1490	1480
Nomura Sec	3270	3250
NTT (Fr Suisse)	13582	13900
Olympus Optical	1590	1540
Pioneer	6370	6050
Ricoh	1210	1200
Sanyo Elec	858	853
Sharp	1460	1480
Shimazu	1430	1450
Shinetsu Chem	1740	1780
Sony	8280	8220
Sumitomo Bk	3590	3600
Sumitomo Chem	880	875
Sumi Marine	1550	1540
Sumitomo Metal	730	724
Taisei Corp	1580	1580
Taisho Marine	1550	1520
Takeda Chem	2310	2330
TDK	6620	6560
Teijin	890	890
Tokyo Marine	2140	2170
Tokyo Elec Pw	4160	4130
Toppan Printing	2150	2170
Toray Ind.	950	998
Toshiba	1210	1180
Toyota	2590	2540
Yamaichi Sec	1840	1820

Nikkei 225 : 35463
Previous : 35457
New index : 2672
Previous : 2684

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	8200	8125
Alusuisse	1353	1357
Bank Leu	3000	2950
Brown Boveri	5250	5180
Ciba Geigy	3770	3740
Credit Suisse	2510	2485
Elektrow	2900	2780
Fischer	1795	1710
Interdiscount	3675	3610
Jacob Suchard	6260	6275
Jelmoli	2400	2400
Landis Gyr	1300	1325
Moevenpick	5550	5175
Nestle	8200	8130
Oerlikon-B	1100	1100
Pargesa Hld	1500	1540
Roche Holding B	3480	3450
Sandoz	1990	1950
Schindler	5250	5250
Sulzer	4950	4825
Surveillance	5280	5300
Swissair	1250	1250
SBC	347	340
Swiss Reinsur	3150	3150
Swiss Volksbank	1775	1725
Union Bank	3675	3610
Winterthur	4800	4750
Zurich Ins	2180	2140

SBS Index : 642.98
Previous : 639.18

Toronto

Nov. 10

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3140	Abti Prce	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
97875	Agnico E	$10⅝	10½	10½	
351744	Air Canada	$12¾	12	12⅛	+ ¾
22576	Alt Energy	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	
1600	Alta Nat	$18⅝	18	18	— ½
437626	A Barick	$37⅛	35½	36¾	+1¼
300	Atco I f	$10⅝	10½	10½	
143450	BCE Inc	$42⅞	42½	42¾	
37000	BCED	135	130	135	
9720	BC Gas	$15	14⅞	15	
21410	BP Canada	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	
18100	Bt Bk Nkl	226	225	220	— 5
223371	Bank N S	$18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
800	Baton	$13½	13½	13½	
2800	BCE Mobl	$33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
1500	Bramalea	$22½	22⅜	22½	
16110	BC Phone	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
408864	CAE	$11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
13500	CCL B f	$13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
72075	Campeau	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
3540	C Nor West	435	415	430	+15
2202	C Packrs	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
141410	Cl Bk Com	$32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
1325	CP Forest	$37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
199617	CP Ltd	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
53916	CTire A f	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
10430	C Util B	$20⅛	20	20⅛	
3300	Cantor	$26⅛	26¼	26⅛	
300	Cara	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
300	Celanese	$27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
1825	Cntrl Cap	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
65750	Cineplex	$13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
493307	Corona A f	$9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3485	Denison A p	475	470	470	+ 5
17373	Denison B f	465	455	465	+ 5
6100	Derlan	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1902	Dicknsn A f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
10250	Dofasco	$25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
21500	Dylex A f	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1400	Enfield	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
29500	Equty Svr A	400	385	385	—15
2100	FCA Intl	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
361750	FPI Ltd	$6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
105312	Fed Ind A	$14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
1000	Fed Pion	$15	15	15	
1700	F City Fin	$12½	12½	12½	
1866	Fletf CCan A	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
3900	Flet C Inv	$21½	21⅛	21½	
2250	FSeas Hl f	$39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ 1
280	Gendis A	$23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
2360	Gibraltar	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
14300	Goldcorp f	$5⅝	5	5	
183	Hayes D	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9500	Hees Intl	$29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
107903	Hemlo Gld	$19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
7000	Hollinger I	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	
101950	Horsham f	$11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
52798	H Bay Co	$22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
41820	Imasco L	$37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
13900	Interhome	$47⅛	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
23751	Ipsco	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4500	Ivaco A f	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
88148	Jannock	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
30	Kerr Add	$20	20	20	— ⅛
56720	Labatt	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
17780	Loblaw Co	$14	13⅞	14	
100305	Mackenzie	$9⅝	8⅞	9	
22850	Magna A f	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
43798	Mclan H X	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1798	Maritime f	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
6107	Mark Res	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
100	Minnova	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
123717	Molson A f	$39⅛	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
10500	Molson B	$39	39	39	+ ½
3500	Noma A I	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3200	Noranda F	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
111738	Noranda I	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
2278	Norcen	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
416486	Nova Cor f	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
6300	Nowsco W	$14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
4800	Onex C f	$14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ½
34007	Oshawa A f	$31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
213780	PWA Corp	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
26856	Paurin A f	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
387837	Placer Dm	$21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
068274	Poco Pete	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4200	Que Sturg o	150	145	150	+ 5
13400	Rayrock f	$10	9⅞	10	
174127	Renisonc	$23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅛
450	Rogers A	$116	114	116	+ 1
3284	Rogers B f	$97½	96½	96½	— ½
3650	Rothman	$72	71	71	— 1
46794	Royal Bnk	$30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
853683	Ry Trco	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
5116	Sceptre R	490	480	490	
5150	Scotts f	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
134175	Sears Can	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
1200	SHL Systm	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11098	Shell Can	$40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
3427	Sherritt	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7050	Southam	$31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
10270	Spar Aero f	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2770	Stelco A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
7725	TCC Bev	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
52500	Teck B f	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
401385	ThomCor	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
74821	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
153150	Torstar B f	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
47520	TrnAlta U	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
31745	TrCan PL	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
17458	Trimac	490	480	480	
38870	Trilon A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4200	Trizec A f	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
70600	Turbo	52	51	53	
200	Unicorp A f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1000	Un Carbid	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7075	U Entprise	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1457	Westmin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8100	Weston	$41⅛	41	41½	
19900	Woodwd A	225	220	221	+ 6

Total sales 30,144,425 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,943.68	3,931.50

Montreal

Nov. 10

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
31933	Bank Mont	$34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
3100	BombrdrA	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27941	BombrdrB	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1758	CB Pak	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
69310	Cambior	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9630	Cascades	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1779	DomTxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1000	Donohue	$11½	11½	11½	
360	Memotec	$10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
32608	NatBk Cda	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2450	Noverco	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11475	Power Corp	$16	15⅛	15⅞	
22814	Provigo	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2500	Quebecr A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4200	Quebecr B	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
10850	Videotron	$17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛

Total Sales 5,613,475 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,642.10	1,631.92

PERSONAL INVESTING
IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.
EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR — AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS — WORLDWIDE

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Nov. 10

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.40½	3.78	Dec	4.03	4.07½	4.02½	4.04½	+.01¼
4.43	3.87	Mar	4.06½	4.11½	4.06¼	4.09¾	+.02¾
4.32	3.70	May	3.86¾	3.91½	3.86¾	3.91¼	+.04½
3.85	3.42¼	Jul	3.57¼	3.62½	3.57	3.61¼	+.04
3.73	3.48	Sep	3.62½	3.67½	3.62½	3.67¼	+.05¼
3.77	3.56	Dec	3.73½	3.78½	3.73½	3.78	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,399
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,382 off 167

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.95	2.18½	Dec	2.38	2.42	2.36½	2.38	+.01½
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.41½	2.45	2.40½	2.41½	+.00¾
2.89½	2.30	May	2.45½	2.49¼	2.44	2.45½	+.00¾
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.48½	2.52½	2.47½	2.48¾	+.00½
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.42	2.44½	2.42	2.42¾	+.01¼
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.40	2.41¾	2.38¼	2.39¼	+.00½
2.55	2.41	Mar	2.47¼	2.48	2.46½	2.46½	+.00¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 40,830
Prev. Day Open Int.195,358 off 801

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7.93	5.40	Nov	5.69	5.76	5.67¾	5.75¾	+.08
7.67	5.51	Jan	5.81	5.89	5.80	5.88	+.07¼
7.74	5.63½	Mar	5.94½	6.01½	5.92¾	6.00¾	+.08
7.78	5.73½	May	6.03½	6.12	6.03½	6.11½	+.08¼
7.31	5.78½	Jul	6.12½	6.19	6.10½	6.18	+.07½
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.14	6.19	6.11½	6.19	+.08½
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.02	6.06	6.01	6.04½	+.03½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	5.99	6.06	5.98	6.03	+.04¼
6.08½	5.87	Jan	6.08	6.14½	6.08	6.13½	+.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 28,023
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,913 off 796

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
260.00	175.50	Dec	183.70	185.50	182.10	185.30	+1.80
230.00	175.50	Jan	182.50	184.00	181.20	183.80	+1.80
249.20	175.20	Mar	182.20	183.70	180.80	183.50	+1.90
230.50	174.50	May	181.00	182.30	180.20	182.00	+1.30
208.00	174.00	Jul	180.30	181.50	179.50	181.20	+1.00
188.00	173.50	Aug	180.50	181.50	179.50	180.20	+.70
185.00	171.50	Sep	180.50	181.00	179.00	180.70	+.70
179.80	174.00	Oct	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.50	+.80
180.50	174.00	Dec	179.50	180.50	179.50	180.50	+.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,433
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,705 up 698

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
28.05	18.13	Dec	19.41	19.80	19.41	19.79	+.44
25.45	18.35	Jan	19.70	20.04	19.65	20.02	+.43
25.85	18.78	Mar	20.12	20.47	20.08	20.46	+.44
26.05	19.20	May	20.49	20.79	20.45	20.78	+.39
25.80	19.50	Jul	20.85	21.05	20.70	21.10	+.40
23.90	19.50	Aug	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.10	+.35
21.70	19.50	Sep	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.13	+.31
21.10	20.00	Oct	20.95	21.25	20.95	21.22	+.30
21.10	20.10	Dec	21.25	21.30	21.25	21.32	+.30
20.95	20.45	Jan				21.32	+.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 12,248
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,455 up 296

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.75	62.00	Dec	74.85	74.95	74.62	74.92	+.10
75.57	69.80	Feb	74.65	74.80	74.40	74.72	+.17
75.57	70.80	Apr	74.45	74.70	74.40	74.67	+.12
73.45	69.75	Jun	71.57	71.75	71.50	71.70	+.05
71.95	69.12	Aug	69.90	70.00	69.82	69.97	+.07
69.95	68.30	Oct	69.25	69.27	69.20	69.20	+.10

Est. Sales 7,367 Prev. Sales 10,899
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,053 up 625

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84.50	76.60	Nov	83.17	83.20	83.10	83.15	—.02
84.35	77.30	Jan	82.70	82.70	82.45	82.70	+.03
83.05	77.40	Mar	81.25	81.30	81.07	81.25	
82.45	78.90	Apr	80.30	80.40	80.27	80.35	+.05
81.35	78.60	May	79.65	79.80	79.65	79.77	+.17
80.30	78.50	Aug	79.20	79.20	79.20	79.30	+.15
78.90	78.00	Sep				78.90	+.10
78.50	78.20	Oct				78.70	+.20

Est. Sales 511 Prev. Sales 1,739
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,198 up 174

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
48.40	38.75	Dec	47.57	48.60	47.35	47.95	+.43
48.32	41.75	Feb	47.70	48.55	47.55	47.92	+.22
45.10	39.40	Apr	44.67	44.97	44.25	44.55	—.12
48.85	44.25	Jun	48.70	48.80	47.95	48.65	—.05
49.25	44.95	Jul	48.70	48.85	48.10	48.65	—.20
47.75	43.70	Aug	47.65	47.70	47.20	47.67	+.02
44.00	40.80	Oct	43.10	43.10	42.90	42.90	—.30
45.25	44.25	Dec	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	—.45

Est. Sales 7,995 Prev. Sales 5,449
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,202 up 301

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63.80	38.30	Feb	62.80	63.80	62.15	63.30	+.13
63.05	38.15	Mar	62.25	63.00	61.37	62.37	—.10
61.87	39.50	May	61.00	61.25	59.97	60.75	—.40
60.90	39.95	Jul	58.65	58.90	57.35	58.37	—.28
58.60	39.30	Aug	56.70	56.70	55.80	56.30	—.32

Est. Sales 5,306 Prev. Sales 6,257
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,112 off 73

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
149.50	68.30	Dec	76.75	77.70	75.90	75.98	—.97
146.00	71.00	Mar	79.00	79.70	78.00	78.35	—.65
124.50	72.75	May	81.20	81.70	80.00	80.27	—.43
132.25	74.85	Jul	83.25	83.50	82.50	82.51	—.49
120.00	77.25	Sep	85.00	85.25	84.35	84.63	—.31
104.00	81.00	Dec	87.30	87.30	87.30	87.18	—.45
116.75	83.00	Mar	90.25	90.25	90.25	89.63	—.62

Est. Sales 4,580 Prev. Sales 4,446
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,438 off 869

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
14.20	8.00	Jan	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.78	+.28
15.03	8.75	Mar	15.15	15.20	15.06	15.19	+.18
14.75	9.20	May	14.84	14.93	14.82	14.91	+.17
14.50	10.55	Jul	14.62	14.69	14.55	14.68	+.18
13.94	10.40	Oct	14.03	14.18	14.02	14.17	+.24
13.11	12.58	Mar	13.29	13.32	13.26	13.38	+.15

Est. Sales 20,870 Prev. Sales 23,105
Prev. Day Open Int.169,261 up 1,564

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1735	953	Dec	989	1009	988	997	+3
1515	967	Mar	994	1014	992	1004	
1465	979	May	1007	1025	1007	1013	—3
1380	991	Jul	1022	1036	1022	1027	+1
1400	1010	Sep	1040	1053	1040	1045	—1
1395	1039	Dec	1070	1072	1060	1060	—12
1380	1064	Mar	1094	1094	1080	1083	—14

Est. Sales 6,025 Prev. Sales 5,392
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,869 off 1,587

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
179.50	128.30	Nov	129.00	129.00	128.00	128.00	—1.00
173.00	121.60	Jan	123.90	123.90	122.00	122.60	—1.25
171.30	121.80	Mar	124.05	124.05	122.20	122.70	—1.50
169.00	122.50	May	124.00	124.00	122.50	122.55	—1.50
141.00	124.60	Jul	123.25	123.75	123.25	123.80	—1.45
160.00	125.50	Sep	124.50	124.50	124.00	124.00	—1.40
126.00	126.00	Nov	124.00	124.00	124.00	123.70	—.90
		Jan				123.70	—.90
		Mar				123.78	—.90

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 447
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,889 off 105

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
130.00	109.20	Nov	115.75	115.75	115.75	115.75	—.65
133.70	77.45	Dec	114.60	115.80	113.20	114.50	—.70

Est. Sales 6,000 Prev. Sales 5,165
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,416 off 439

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
		Nov				77.00	
98.50	74.50	Dec				76.50	
82.50	82.50	Jan				76.50	
87.00	76.00	Mar				76.50	
		May				76.50	+1.00
95.50	95.50	Jul				76.50	+1.00
		Sep				76.50	+1.00
		Dec				76.50	+1.00
		Jan				76.50	+1.00
		Mar				76.50	+1.00
		May				76.50	+1.00
		Jul				76.50	+1.00
		Sep				76.50	+1.00

Est. Sales 2 Prev. Sales 16
Prev. Day Open Int. 96
Est. Sales 2 Prev. Sales 16
Prev. Day Open Int. 96

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
528.0	512.0	Nov				523.6	—4.4
886.0	508.0	Dec	530.5	531.0	524.0	526.0	—4.8
815.0	517.0	Jan				528.9	—4.8
910.0	520.0	Mar	542.0	543.0	536.5	538.0	—4.8
910.0	527.0	May	550.0	550.0	545.0	545.7	—4.9
761.5	536.5	Jul	555.0	556.5	553.0	553.6	—4.9
760.0	545.0	Sep				561.7	—4.9
742.0	555.0	Dec	578.0	578.0	573.0	573.0	—5.0
688.0	596.0	Jan				576.6	—5.0
665.0	565.0	Mar				584.3	—5.1
610.0	573.0	May				592.2	—5.1
618.0	585.0	Jul	600.5	605.0	600.0	600.6	—5.1
		Sep				609.0	—5.1

Est. Sales 18,000 Prev. Sales 21,270
Prev. Day Open Int. 90,796 up 1,195

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
601.50	470.50	Jan	508.00	512.00	505.00	509.60	+3.10
557.50	475.00	Apr	512.50	516.00	510.00	514.10	+3.10
523.70	477.00	Jul	517.00	521.00	517.00	518.70	+3.20
528.00	483.50	Oct	524.00	524.00	524.00	523.60	+3.40

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 9,567
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,385 up 2,955

PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
177.50	120.50	Dec	139.50	140.00	139.00	139.15	—.80
176.00	123.00	Mar	140.00	140.00	139.50	139.25	—.80
175.00	133.00	Jun	140.10	140.50	140.10	139.50	—.80
149.50	133.00	Sep				139.85	—.80
140.00	138.50	Dec				140.35	—.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 775
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,933 up 128

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
384.00	374.80	Nov				386.80	—.30
514.50	360.60	Dec	387.30	389.50	386.30	388.40	—.40
382.50	378.00	Jan				390.90	—.40
516.00	364.70	Feb				393.10	+10.40
525.80	370.00	Apr	398.10	398.50	395.50	397.60	—.50
497.00	372.90	Jun	403.00	403.40	400.00	402.00	—.50
487.00	380.00	Aug				406.20	—.50
472.00	384.50	Oct	412.50	412.50	412.50	410.60	—.50
455.50	387.50	Dec	415.30	415.30	413.50	415.20	—.50
450.00	394.80	Feb	420.00	421.00	419.00	419.90	—.50
415.50	398.90	Apr				424.30	—.50
431.00	402.60	Jun				429.10	—.50
434.00	389.30	Aug				433.80	—.50

Est. Sales 25,000 Prev. Sales 42,385
Prev. Day Open Int.155,711 off 2,612

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.55	90.50	Dec	92.68	92.69	92.62	92.67	+.02
93.40	90.75	Mar	93.25	93.25	93.18	93.24	+.01
93.40	91.10	Jun	93.31	93.31	93.28	93.32	+.03
93.65	91.28	Sep	93.16	93.16	93.16	93.16	—.03
93.02	92.93	Dec	92.94	92.94	92.94	92.94	—.08

Est. Sales 3,587 Prev. Sales 6,464
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,768 up 70

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
102-5	91-17	Dec	100-13	100-13	100-6	100-10	
101-5	95-17	Mar	100-12	100-12	100-7	100-10	+1
101-6	97-28	Jun				100-6	+1
100-7	100	Sep				100	+1

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 33,288
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,534 up 897

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
101-2	72-18	Dec	99-17	99-21	99-11	99-18	+5
101-4	72-1	Mar	99-14	99-20	99-10	99-17	+5
100-11	75	Jun	99-9	99-14	99-5	99-11	+5
100	79-1	Sep	99-1	99-3	99	99-3	+5
99-21	80	Dec	98-28	98-28	98-23	98-28	+6
98-23	79-21	Mar	98-18	98-21	98-16	98-21	+6
99-4	82-18	Jun	98-14	98-14	98-9	98-14	+6
98-8	86-4	Sep				98-7	+6
98-1	88-18	Dec				98	+6
97-26	94-4	Mar				97-25	+6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales404,449
Prev. Day Open Int.367,581 up 4,966

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
96-1	81-10	Dec	93-4	93-11	93-2	93-7	+6
95-23	85-19	Mar	92-22	93-24	92-16	93-21	+6
95-10	87-2	Jun				93-22	+6
94-6	90-18	Sep				93-19	+6

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,561
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,873 up 419

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
92.36	88.84	Dec	91.65	91.68	91.61	91.66	+.02
92.46	88.90	Mar	92.06	92.10	92.05	92.08	+.01
92.35	88.82	Jun	92.11	92.15	92.11	92.14	+.02
92.21	88.74	Sep	92.00	92.03	91.99	92.02	+.02
91.99	89.85	Dec	91.77	91.80	91.75	91.79	+.02
91.90	89.96	Mar	91.77	91.79	91.74	91.78	+.01
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.66	91.68	91.63	91.68	+.01
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.59	91.59	91.55	91.57	
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.50	91.50	91.45	91.49	—.01
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.54	91.54	91.50	91.53	—.01
91.76	90.88	Jun	91.48	91.49	91.45	91.48	—.01
91.72	90.88	Sep	91.43	91.43	91.39	91.41	—.02
91.43	90.87	Dec	91.34	91.34	91.30	91.32	—.02
91.65	90.92	Mar	91.34	91.34	91.32	91.34	—.03
91.40	90.90	Jun	91.31	91.31	91.27	91.28	—.03
91.39	90.90	Sep	91.25	91.25	91.20	91.23	—.03

Est. Sales 94,426 Prev. Sales179,225
Prev. Day Open Int.457,478 up 7,977

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.7400	1.4550	Dec	1.5746	1.5750	1.5650	1.5672	—46
1.6160	1.4600	Mar	1.5500	1.5500	1.5410	1.5438	—46
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5240	1.5240	1.5220	1.5222	—46

Est. Sales 7,098 Prev. Sales 6,038
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,387 off 273

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.8536	.7920	Dec	.8529	.8530	.8511	.8521	—11
.8458	.7890	Mar	.8452	.8455	.8440	.8446	—10
.8397	.8088	Jun	.8383	.8383	.8374	.8381	—9
.8330	.8107	Sep	.8325	.8325	.8325	.8316	—8
.8266	.8120	Dec	.8250	.8250	.8250	.8250	—8
.8200	.8160	Mar	.8200	.8200	.8200	.8186	—9

Est. Sales 3,539 Prev. Sales 3,603
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,200 up 125

FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.16105	.14540	Dec	.15770	.15770	.15770	.15790	—110

Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int.

GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.5825	.4925	Dec	.5399	.5400	.5350	.5359	—40
.5487	.5000	Mar	.5399	.5400	.5350	.5359	—41
.5461	.5057	Jun	.5385	.5385	.5353	.5359	—41

Est. Sales 32,478 Prev. Sales 22,597
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,417 up 33

JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.008650	.006705	Dec	.007019	.007019	.006981	.006989	—12
.008338	.006780	Mar	.007044	.007044	.007008	.007015	—12
.007530	.006850	Jun	.007045	.007045	.007035	.007037	—12
.007390	.007040	Sep				.007070	—12

Est. Sales 18,730 Prev. Sales 30,439
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,430 off 141

SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
.6345	.5771	Dec	.6158	.6158	.6086	.6094	—65
.6350	.5740	Mar	.6159	.6160	.6095	.6100	—65
.6247	.5850	Jun	.6150	.6150	.6105	.6108	—65
.6280	.6050	Sep	.6120	.6120	.6120	.6120	—65

Est. Sales 26,060 Prev. Sales 19,301
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,120 off 913

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.60	176.30	Nov	185.80	186.50	185.50	186.30	+.60
192.00	181.20	Jan	186.80	187.50	186.50	187.00	+.30
193.90	185.00	Mar	189.80	190.50	189.70	189.80	+.30
196.70	186.00	May	193.20	193.70	193.10	193.10	+.10
197.60	177.50	Jul	195.20	195.20	195.00	195.10	
197.90	192.00	Sep	194.70	195.50	194.70	195.50	+.40
200.00	190.00	Nov				195.00	+2.20

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,078
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,887 off 85

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
77.34	50.75	Dec	74.18	74.30	73.10	73.17	—1.92
78.40	53.60	Mar	75.80	75.90	75.02	75.07	—1.63
78.85	55.90	May	76.10	76.40	75.60	75.80	—1.35
78.70	63.70	Jul	76.30	76.30	75.65	75.85	—1.15
72.20	63.95	Oct	69.55	69.60	69.20	69.35	—.65
69.20	65.00	Dec	66.70	66.90	66.42	66.51	—.74
68.45	67.00	Mar				67.12	—.68

Est. Sales 8,500 Prev. Sales 4,423
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,141 off 171

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62.30	39.00	Dec	58.60	58.75	58.40	58.45	—.37
61.70	46.60	Jan	58.65	58.85	58.40	58.65	—.30
60.35	48.00	Feb	58.10	58.25	57.85	58.10	—.30
57.80	46.40	Mar	56.00	56.15	55.80	55.80	—.40
55.25	45.00	Apr	53.65	53.80	53.45	53.50	—.45
53.60	44.50	May	51.80	51.90	51.50	51.50	—.70
52.15	44.90	Jun	50.90	50.90	50.65	50.90	—.50
51.85	46.80	Jul	50.45	50.45	50.40	50.40	—.50
52.05	47.90	Aug	50.90	50.90	50.90	50.90	—.30
53.00	48.00	Sep	51.75	51.75	51.75	51.75	—.35
53.55	52.00	Oct	52.45	52.43	52.45	52.45	—.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 30,185
Prev. Day Open Int.100,148 up 336

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.67	12.87	Dec	19.90	19.96	19.79	19.82	—.10
20.32	15.67	Jan	19.77	19.81	19.62	19.66	—.12
20.10	15.74	Feb	19.66	19.67	19.52	19.55	—.13
19.89	16.10	Mar	19.57	19.57	19.40	19.46	—.11
19.70	16.30	Apr	19.45	19.45	19.29	19.36	—.09
19.50	16.20	May	19.32	19.32	19.17	19.20	—.13
19.38	16.50	Jun	19.21	19.21	19.11	19.11	—.10
19.23	16.60	Jul	19.12	19.12	19.02	19.02	—.08
19.10	16.39	Aug	19.00	19.00	18.82	18.82	—.18
19.02	16.50	Sep	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	—.01
18.88	16.50	Oct	18.85	18.85	18.75	18.75	—.11
18.90	12.80	Dec	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	—.04

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 69,306
Prev. Day Open Int.246,991 up 22,694

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
364.50	298.90	Dec	339.20	341.80	339.10	341.65	+3.55
369.05	325.80	Mar	343.60	346.00	343.50	345.90	+3.50
373.20	332.85	Jun	348.00	348.00	347.95	349.80	+3.40
360.00	345.40	Sep				353.95	+3.05

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,829
Prev. Day Open Int.128,994 up 1,670

VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
311.50	271.00	Dec	286.30	288.10	286.30	288.10	+2.50
314.80	280.65	Mar				292.60	+2.50
317.30	316.90	Jun				297.10	+2.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 42
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,195 up 2

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
201.95	161.10	Dec	187.95	189.20	187.30	189.05	+1.70
204.20	178.20	Mar	190.20	191.30	190.20	191.30	+1.70
205.45	179.00	Jun	192.25	193.00	192.25	193.50	+1.70
209.00	190.80	Sep	194.25	194.25	194.25	195.70	+1.70

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,432
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,605 off 145

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,090.80 f	1,192.60 f
Reuters	1,869.90	1,867.50
D.J. Futures	131.13	131.57
Com. Research	229.80	N.A.

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Bérégovoy Seeks Links On EC Interest Rates

Reuters

PARIS — Interest rate movements will have to be harmonized within common guidelines under the second stage of European monetary union, even though national central banks retain ultimate responsibility for rates, Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said Friday.

In a speech released by the ministry and delivered to a seminar on monetary union in Lyon, he said, "Going beyond present concertation, which will be reinforced under the first stage of EMU, interest rate movements will have to be harmonized, and progressively integrated within common guidelines."

"But, and this is where the problem lies, the ultimate responsibility for decisions will continue to lie with the national monetary authorities and decisions on exchange rates and exchange reserves, particularly vis-à-vis third currencies, will still be taken by governments," he said.

Coherence will result from the rules established beforehand, as well as the judgment of the markets.

The transformation of the exchange rate agreement of the monetary system into a treaty will imply obligations that take precedent over national laws.

Dividends

Nov. 10

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Niagara Share	-	1.32	12-27	11-21
INCREASED				
Allegheny Ludlum	Q	.30	12-29	11-20
Apple Computer Inc	Q	.11	12-15	11-24
Centel Corp	Q	.32	1-31	1-8
First Bcrp of Ohio	Q	.37½	12-11	11-20
Interstate Gen. A	Q	.20	12-1	11-20
SPECIAL				
F&M Natl Corp	-	.01½	12-27	11-24
Southington Sav.	-	.08	12-19	11-30
USUAL				
Applied Power AB	Q	.03	11-30	11-20
Arkla Inc	Q	.27	12-15	11-22
Arvin Industries	Q	.17	12-20	12-1
Belvedere Corp	Q	.01	12-8	11-24
Blackstone Incm	M	.917	11-30	11-15
Blackstone Target	M	.0833	11-30	11-15
Chemical Banking	Q	.68	1-1	12-15
Chemical Banking B	Q	.19	1-1	12-15
Cooper Tr & Rub.	Q	.09	12-22	12-1
Curtiss-Wright	Q	.40	12-19	12-4
First Alabama Bcsh	Q	.21	1-2	12-15
F&M Natl Corp	Q	.12½	12-27	11-24
1st Alabama Bcsh	Q	.21	1-2	12-15
Kerr Glass Mfg	Q	.11	12-15	12-1
Liberty Corp	Q	.20	1-2	12-15
Louisiana Ld & Ex.	Q	.25	12-15	12-1
Louisiana Lnd&Expl	Q	.25	12-15	12-1
Lumex Inc	Q	.02	2-20	1-19
McDermott Intl	Q	.25	1-1	12-15
Mercantile Bnco	Q	.35	1-2	12-8
National Data Corp	Q	.11	11-30	11-17
Outboard Marine	Q	.20	12-29	12-15
PaineWebber Group	Q	.13	1-4	12-5
PCL Industries	Q	.10	1-15	12-15
Southington Svgs	Q	.14	12-19	11-30
Valhi Inc	Q	.05	12-29	12-14
Wal-Mart Stores	Q	.05½	1-2	12-11

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 10

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Puts-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
290	26	28⅛	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅛	5⅝
295	—	—	—	—	½	2⅝	5	—
300	16⅞	—	24⅛	—	⅝	3½	6	8
305	12	16⅞	20	—	1	4⅝	7	—
310	7½	13⅝	—	—	1⅞	5½	8⅝	10½
315	3⅞	9	13⅝	—	3⅛	7⅛	9⅝	—
320	1½	6	9⅝	12½	5⅝	9	11⅝	14⅛
325	½	3⅝	7½	—	10	12½	14⅝	—
330	⅛	2⅛	5⅛	7½	14½	16	17½	—
335	⅛	1⅛	3½	—	20½	20½	—	—
340	⅛	⅝	2⅝	3⅛	—	—	—	—
345	—	⅜	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 45,774; total open int. 417,202
Puts: total volume 74,122; total open int. 420,137
S&P 100 index:
High 315.95 low 313.69 close 315.95 +2.26
Source: CBOE.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind.

Mixte Stock Deals Investigated in Paris

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Stock exchange officials said Friday they were investigating recent transactions in Compagnie de Navigation Mixte shares following allegations of irregularities by Compagnie Financière de Paribas, which is staging a hostile takeover bid for Mixte.

The alleged irregularities apparantly involve a pledge by the investment firm Euris to grant a Mixte unit, Via-Participations, the first option to buy its 0.95 percent stake in Mixed if it chose to sell.

London Metals

Nov. 10

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1800.00	1805.00	1800.00	1805.00
Forward	1745.00	1747.00	1749.00	1750.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1685.00	1687.00	1721.00	1723.00
Forward	1675.00	1676.00	1700.00	1701.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	436.00	438.00	440.00	442.00
Forward	433.00	435.00	435.00	436.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	10100	10150	10250	10350
Forward	9700	9750	9740	9750
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7125.00	7135.00	7170.00	7210.00
Forward	7220.00	7225.00	7250.00	7290.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1445.00	1450.00	1450.00	1460.00
Forward	1405.00	1410.00	1410.00	1415.00

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Nov. 10

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Dec	2,540	2,485	2,520	2,540	+57
Mar	2,531	2,494	2,520	2,528	+51
May	2,570	2,540	2,540	2,570	+30
Aug	2,440	N.T.	2,420	2,450	+67
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	2,435	2,485	+50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,365	2,410	+31

Est. vol: 996 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 995 . Open interest: 15,422.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	730	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	735	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	740	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	745	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	760	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	790	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	805	Unch.

Est. vol: 0 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 4.

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	655	Unch.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	645	660	—10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	650	670	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	660	683	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	680	695	— 3
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	709	720	+ 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	710/725		+ 2

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 214.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

Spot Commodities

Nov. 10

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	n.a.	0.76
Coffee, lb	0.70	0.70
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.2745	1.2745
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.41	0.41
Printcloth, yd	n.a.	n.a.
Silver, troy oz	5.265	5.31
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	100.00	100.00
Tin, lb	4.2776	4.3475
Zinc, lb	0.80	0.80

Source: AP.

London Commodities

Nov. 10

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Dec	332.00	341.80	337.00	337.00	332.00	337.00
Mar	336.60	336.80	337.00	323.00	331.80	332.00
May	332.00	332.40	332.40	329.20	327.40	327.40
Aug	325.00	325.20	326.00	322.20	319.80	320.00
Oct	314.00	314.20	315.00	310.40	308.00	308.40
Dec	300.00	310.00	300.00	300.00	290.00	304.00
Mar	294.80	295.00	295.00	292.00	288.00	288.40
Volume: 7,656 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Dec	749	750	752	740	740	742
Mar	708	709	710	698	703	705
May	719	720	720	707	717	718
Jul	733	734	734	724	730	731
Sep	748	749	749	740	745	746
Dec	770	771	771	763	768	769
Mar	789	790	790	785	786	789
Volume: 5,448 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Nov	702	703	714	702	700	702
Jan	695	696	695	685	689	690
Mar	698	700	700	693	696	700
May	715	717	720	709	714	715
Jul	724	735	735	732	730	732
Sep	751	752	755	747	750	752
Nov	760	770	770	767	755	765
Volume: 1,678 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Dec	178.00	178.25	180.25	177.75	N.A.	N.A.
Jan	173.50	173.75	176.00	173.75	—	—
Feb	169.50	169.75	171.25	170.00	—	—
Mar	164.50	165.50	166.25	165.25	—	—
Apr	161.00	161.50	162.50	161.75	—	—
May	158.50	159.00	159.00	159.00	—	—
Jun	157.00	158.25	158.50	158.25	—	—
Jul	157.50	158.00	157.50	157.50	—	—
Volume: 4,195 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Nov. 10

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Dec	Jan	Mar	Puts-Settle Dec	Jan	Mar
52	1.75	1.94	2.33	0.17	0.57	0.76
53	1.00	1.36	1.72	0.41	0.67	1.14
54	0.47	0.74	1.23	0.88	1.14	1.63
55	0.20	0.42	0.87	1.60	—	2.22
56	0.08	0.22	0.58	2.48	—	2.71
57	0.04	0.11	0.38	3.45	—	—

Est. total vol.: 20,376
Calls: Thur.vol: 6,280; open int.: 71,874
Puts: - Thur. vol: 3,916; open int.: 70,776
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

Nov. 10

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	7.70	7.72	7.97	7.97
6-month bill	7.55	7.57	7.98	8.00
1-year bill	7.28	7.30	7.82	7.83

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	102 20/32	102 22/32	7.89	7.90

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Germany Fund Attracts Buyers

Reuters

NEW YORK — Germany Fund Inc. and two other closed-end European funds rose in value Friday on the news that East Germany had lifted travel restrictions for its citizens and began tearing down a part of the Berlin wall, traders and analysts said.

Germany Fund rose $2.875 to $13.625, in moderate volume of 347,700 shares. Mario Keller, an executive vice president with Deutsche Bank Capital Corp., which manages the fund, said he believed the fund was rising on the developments.

Traders said the stocks of two other closed-end funds, Austria Fund and Helvetia Fund, made up of Swiss companies, were boosted by the news. The Austria Fund was up $1 at $12.50, while Helvetia gained 50 cents to $12.375.

Montedison Seeks Himont Shares

Reuters

NEW YORK — Montedison SpA said Friday it had agreed to acquire all the publicly held shares of Himont Inc. of the United States at $51 per share in cash. Montedison said it currently owns about 81 percent of Himont's outstanding shares.

Any Himont shares not purchased in the tender offer will be acquired by a subsequent merger transaction at the same $51 per share cash price, Montedison said.

The agreement was approved unanimously by a special committee of Himont directors unaffiliated with Montedison, Himont said.

BUCHWALD
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.
INCOMPARABLE BARBS FROM AMERICA'S FOREMOST HUMORIST

هكذا من الأصل

International Herald Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11-12, 1989 ** Page 11

ECONOMIC SCENE

Gimmicks Are No Cure For U.S. Budget Deficit

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As Washington's current battle of the budget demonstrates, more than a month into the new fiscal year, the effort to stay under the Gramm-Rudman deficit ceiling has worsened public confusion and increased the use of budget gimmicks.

For instance, government payments are shifted to a different fiscal year or goods are paid for not in cash but through certificates or by pushing outlays "off budget."

This has been a longstanding and intractable problem. Twenty-two years ago, the Presidential Commission on Budget Concepts, in recommending a unified federal budget as a basis for the nation's financial planning, warned against overconcentration on a single number — the budget surplus or deficit.

Such overconcentration, the commission said, "has been a root cause of public confusion and has been responsible for accusations of gimmickry."

The GAO would divide the budget into three components — general, trust and enterprise funds.

But eliminating gimmickry is only the start of what needs to be done to clean up the federal budget process.

The General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress, has proposed a plan for overhauling the budget to improve the government's financial decision-making.

It would retain the unified budget to assure continued disclosure of the government's total financial operations but would divide the budget into three main components — general, trust and enterprise funds — with each component subdivided into operating and capital accounts. Enterprise funds would cover business-type entities like the Postal Service.

This approach would offer a way to resolve the controversy over whether the Social Security trust fund surpluses, intended to finance the enormous benefits for the postwar baby-boom generation when it retires, should continue to be used to offset the huge operating-budget deficits.

The unified budget deficit is important for planning fiscal and monetary policy, counting everything the government takes in or borrows and spends.

THAT WAS THE BASIC REASON the Budget Concepts Commission recommended the unified budget in the first place. But the GAO report contends that merging the Social Security surpluses into the total "leaves the erroneous impression that the structural imbalance in the government's fiscal affairs is being corrected when, in fact, it is getting worse."

The chronic U.S. budget deficit depresses the already low level of national savings. Japan's net public and private saving, which has been averaging 20 percent, has been five times as great as that of the United States. This difference helps explain Japan's greater rate of investment in new plant and equipment and in research and development, and its much greater investment in foreign real and portfolio assets.

One way of reducing the disparity between U.S. and Japanese rates of capital formation would be for the United States to bring its operating deficit into balance, while allowing the Social Security surpluses to accumulate and thereby make more private savings available for investments.

The chronic deficit, as Henry Aaron of the Brookings Institution observes, "helped President Reagan achieve the reduction in nondefense activities of the federal government that he sought."

But the times are changing, and a new consensus seems to have emerged in this week's elections, many analysts say, that the role of government should increase in several areas: combating drugs, improving the environment, modernizing roads and bridges, improving schools and extending health coverage to the uninsured.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates
Nov. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0895	3.3135	1.1284	0.3328	0.1545 *	—	5.381 *	1.2859	1.4635 *
Brussels(a)	38.84	61.645	20.974	6.1855	2.8725 *	18.587	—	23.98	0.272
Frankfurt	1.8517	2.936	—	0.295	0.137 *	0.8863	4.769 *	1.1395	1.297 *
London (b)	1.5775	—	2.9363	9.9477	2,148.00	3.313	61.42	2.5823	225.916
Milan	1,352.45	2,143.40	730.25	215.38	—	647.10	34.822	831.80	9.471
New York(c)	—	1.5875 b	1.8675	6.326	1,362.75	2.106	N.A.	1.6445	143.45
Paris	6.277	9.953	3.3903	—	0.4644 *	3.0048	0.1678	3.8637	4.398 *
Tokyo	142.95	226.43	77.17	22.77	0.1058	68.40	3.6833	87.94	—
Zurich	1.6385	2.577	0.8778	0.2591	0.1202 *	0.7787	4.186 *	—	1.1403 *
1 ECU	1.1099	0.7004	2.0567	6.973	1,501.37	2.3285	43.1282	1.8042	158.439
1 SDR	1.2746	0.804	2.3402	8.0006	1,723.79	2.6633	49.5051	2.0719	181.948

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	615.00	Fin. markka	4.276	Mex. peso	2623.00	S. Afr. rand	2.643
Austral. $	1.2739	Greek drac.	165.60	N. Zealand $	1.7007	Soviet ruble*	0.6276
Austr. schil.	13.04	Hong Kong $	7.81	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	116.85
Brazil cruz.	5.753	Indian rupee	16.949	Norw. krone	6.9213	Swed. krona	6.425
Canadian $	1.168	Indo. rupiah	1780.00	Phil. peso	21.61	Taiwan $	25.85
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Irish £	0.6961	Port. escudo	158.10	Thai baht	25.75
Danish krone	7.183	Israeli shek.	1.965	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2285.00
Egypt. pound	2.5983	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2968	Sing. $	1.959	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.697	S. Kor. won	669.70	Venez. boliv.	40.00

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5762	1.5677	1.5598	Canadian dollar	1.1715	1.1750	1.1785
Japanese yen	142.51	142.29	142.12	Swiss franc	1.6235	1.6224	1.6221
Deutsche mark	1.8515	1.8509	1.8509				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits
Nov. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	[illegible]	7¼-7⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	6¼-6⅜	[illegible]	8⅝
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝-7¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½-10⅝	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½-10⅝	[illegible]
6 months	8¼-8⅜	8⅛-8¼	7⅝-7⅞	14⅞-14⅞	[illegible]	6⅝-6⅞	10½-10⅝	8¼
1 year	8¼-8⅜	8⅛-8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅝-6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Nov. 10*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	8 7/16	8 7/16
Com. paper 90-179 days	7.60	7.60
3-month Treasury bills	7.72	7.71
6-month Treasury bills	7.58	7.58
3-month CD's	8.15	8.15
6-month CD's	8.10	8.10
Japan		
Discount rate	3¾	3¾
Call money	5⅞	5 21/32
1-month interbank	6⅝	6 19/32
3-month interbank	6⅝	6⅝
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Overnight rate	7.70	7.70
1-month interbank	7.85	7.85
3-month interbank	8¼	8¼
6-month interbank	8¼	8¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	14 15/16
3-month interbank	15 1/16	15 1/32
6-month interbank	14 13/16	14 13/16
France		
Intervention rate	9½	9½
Call money	9⅝	9⅝
1-month interbank	9 15/16	9 15/16
3-month interbank	10⅛	10⅛
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 3/16

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits
Nov. 10

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	8¼ - 8⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds
Nov. 10

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.44
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.235
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Nov. 10

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	386.45	386.45	— 0.90
Luxembourg	386.35	—	— 1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	386.07	386.50	— 1.23
Zurich	386.65	385.35	— 2.00
London	384.45	385.35	— 1.75
New York	—	386.00	— 0.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Petersen To Leave Ford Post

Poling Will Be Next Chairman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEARBORN, Michigan — The chairman of Ford Motor Co., Donald E. Petersen, said Friday that he will retire March 1. He will be succeeded by Vice Chairman Harold A. Poling.

Mr. Petersen, 63, has been chairman of the second-largest U.S. automaker since Feb. 1, 1985. He had been slated to retire in Sept. 1991, when he turns 65.

Mr. Poling, who turned 64 last month, became vice chairman two years ago and has been chief operating officer since the day Mr. Petersen became chairman and chief executive officer. It was previously announced that Mr. Poling would retire in October 1990.

Mr. Petersen said his decision to retire early had been made partly because of personal reasons and he had asked Mr. Poling if he could "stay a little longer."

"I think that it's time for me to make a change in my life," Mr. Petersen. "I plan to slow down substantially for the rest of 1990."

Mr. Poling said he would hold the chairmanship for three years.

Succeeding Mr. Poling as chief operating officer will be Philip E. Benton Jr., president of the Ford Automotive Group. Executive Vice President Allan Gilmour will follow Mr. Benton as head of the vehicle-making organization.

Mr. Petersen said Executive Vice President Stanley Seneker would remain as chief financial officer of the company.

In 1980, the first year that Mr. Petersen served as president of the automaker, Ford lost $1.5 billion. The company experienced a surge in profits under his leadership, and last year reported a profit of $5.3 billion. It experienced a downturn in profit in the latest quarter, however, along with other U.S. automakers.

Among the issues facing Ford executives are the aging of its highly successful Sable and Taurus models, known as Sierra and Scorpio in Europe. The company has been working to develop replacement models.

"This is not going to be anything in the way of a significant change" after the executive transition, said Mr. Petersen. He noted that he and Mr. Poling have been working very closely in the past few years.

Mr. Poling said the biggest challenge Ford faces during his tenure will be to deal with excess production capacity in the U.S. car market, increased competition from rivals, and potential new government regulations on emissions and fuel consumption.

Mr. Petersen said he had not decided whether he will stay on the Ford board of directors after his retirement.

Earlier this year, two grandsons of Henry Ford, the company founder, were named to the executive and finance committees of the board, an important step toward their goal of keeping a family member at or near the top of the firm.

The role of the young Fords — Edsel B. Ford 2d and William Clay Ford Jr. — as representatives of the family interests is seen as more important because of the retirement of William Clay Ford Sr. as vice chairman of the company.

Mr. Petersen joined Ford in 1949 and served extensively in the company's vehicle planning and marketing operations before becoming Ford's president in March 1980.

Mr. Poling, who joined Ford in 1951, was the company's president in February 1985 when he was appointed vice chairman in 1987. The president's title was dropped then.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Negotiator With 2 Hats

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — When two leading business organizations from Japan and the United States last week released a report on how to manage their trade problem, an accompanying press release announced that the former trade representative William D. Eberle had led the U.S. side during months of negotiations, while the chairman of Nissan Motor Co., Takashi Ishihara, had led the Japanese group.

What the press release did not say was that Mr. Eberle, separately but simultaneously, was on Nissan's payroll. Mr. Eberle is president and half-owner of a Washington consulting firm, Manchester Associates Ltd., that lists Nissan as a major client.

The resulting confusion of roles provides an unusually stark example of how American experts on Japan in business, academia and politics increasingly are looking to Japan for funding. While many defend such funding as perfectly benign, others worry that it could skew the debate about what America's policy on Japan should be.

Mr. Eberle said there was nothing improper about playing a leading role in a debate while his client was on the other side. "Perception wise, you might say there's a question," he said when asked about his twin hats, but said his relationship to Nissan did not influence him as the report was prepared.

In fact, Mr. Eberle said, "I was one of the fellows who took one of the toughest lines in the preparation of the document." The American also said he did not meet with Mr. Ishihara face-to-face to discuss the report, but instead played a larger role reviewing the negotiations and the composition of the report at home.

The report in question, called "Strengthening U.S.-Japan Economic Relations," strongly defended Japanese investment in the United States, while urging both Japanese and U.S. companies to make greater efforts to promote U.S. goods in Japan. It was issued by the Committee for Economic Development, a long-established New York organization of business leaders, and its Tokyo counterpart Keizai Doyukai, or the Japan Association of Corporate Executives.

Mr. Ishihara is the chairman of Keizai Doyukai and was lead signatory on the report. Mr. Eberle chairs CED's subcommittee on U.S.-Japan economic relations.

Nissan has employed Manchester Associates as a consultant and lobbyist since 1979, according to a company spokesman. The spokesman declined to say how much Nissan pays the company, as did Mr. Eberle and his partner in the firm, John Moller.

Last year Japanese interests spent an estimated $50 million on Washington lobbying, $45 million on public relations, $140 million in corporate philanthropy and $30 million in university research contracts, according to Business Week.

Many Japan hands defend such spending as a normal way for a foreign country to represent its interests in the United States. But as tension with Japan has mounted due to its continuing trade surplus, critics have said that the objectivity of Japan experts in the United States is being lost.

Rémy Martin And Cointreau Agree to Merge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French cognac and champagne group Rémy Martin & Co. and the liqueur producer Cointreau SA said on Friday they plan to merge their businesses in the next few months.

The new company, Cointreau & Compagnie SA, will have combined sales of more than 6 billion French francs ($959 million) and become one of France's largest drinks group, the two concerns said in a joint statement.

Analysts said the merger was a move to build a defense against hostile takeover bids by the giants of the international drinks business.

Rémy Martin is France's third-largest cognac firm and the only major one that is still family-owned. It owns the Piper-Heidsieck and Krug champagne brands.

Apart from the sweet, orange-based liquor that bears its name, Cointreau markets the Izarra drink and Ducs de Gascogne *foie gras*.

The two companies, 92 percent of whose combined sales are made abroad, stressed that each would retain its individual identity.

The plan will be finalized through the merger of Pavis Bételgeuse, the Heriard-Dubreuil family holding that has a 51 percent controlling stake in Rémy Martin, and Cointreau & Compagnie, the Cointreau family's holding concern, which has a 70 percent stake in Cointreau SA. Max Cointreau, who has a minority stake in Cointreau & Compagnie, now holds 49 percent of Rémy.

Rémy Martin and Cointreau have long been seen as likely takeover targets for major international drinks companies.

"The two family companies decided to unite in order to be able to resist more effectively the heavyweights in the sector such as Seagram of Canada, Grand Metropolitan, Guinness, Allied Lyons of Britain and Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy of France," said the French business daily Tribune de l'Expansion.

All other major cognac houses have been taken over in recent years. The market leader, Hennessy, is part of the French luxury group LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton. The Canadian group Seagram Co. bought Martell in 1987, and Courvoisier is owned by Britain's Allied Lyons PLC.

Last year, Rémy Martin withdrew from a takeover battle for Benedictine SA, leaving the way clear for Martini & Rossi SpA of Italy to buy the French liqueur maker.

Rémy's net profit was 110 million francs in the financial year ended last March 31. It had sales of 3.43 billion francs.

(Reuters, AFP)

U.S.-Japan Talks Key to GATT Progress

Reuters

TOKYO — Global trade talks cannot succeed if Japan and the United States fail to settle their disputes, U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills said Friday.

A Japanese Trade Ministry official quoted Mrs. Hills as telling Trade Minister Hikaru Matsunaga that Tokyo should try to solve its trade problems with Washington to ensure the success of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is due to end next year.

Mrs. Hills arrived in Tokyo on Thursday to attend three days of quadrilateral talks with trade ministers from the European Community, Japan and Canada, which will start Sunday. She will stay for another three days of informal ministerial talks on the Uruguay Round, starting on Wednesday.

A Japanese government source quoted Mrs. Hills as urging members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party to increase funding to the Fair Trade Commission, Japan's trade watchdog, Kyodo News Agency said earlier.

Mrs. Hills also told an LDP trade panel that there was increasing frustration in the United States with Japan's responses after a second round of talks on structural impediments to bilateral trade and investment held in Washington earlier this week, Kyodo said.

Party officials were not available for comment.

In the GATT talks, Japanese officials said, representatives from the United States, Japan, Canada and the European Community will discard the old dumping, tariff-barrier and subsidy issues and concentrate on finding ways to convince developing countries to look at services, copyrights and investment.

"We hope to do away with points of disagreement and coordinate interests of industrialized countries," Mr. Matsunaga said.

The major nations see themselves at a disadvantage without rules governing services such as transportation, tourism and finance or protecting patents and copyrights, officials say.

They are also upset about restrictions on investments in some developing countries trying to shelter local industries from international competition.

Mrs. Hills, The European Community's vice minister for external relations, Frans Andriessen, Trade Minister John Crosbie of Canada and Trade Minister Matsunaga are not likely to touch the thorny issue of agriculture when they meet at the Hakone resort near Mt. Fuji, the analysts said.

The U.S. proposal to end subsidies that distort farm trade is opposed by the European Community.

In Pitched Battle With Japanese, Xerox Relies on Quality

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

Phil Mata/The New York Times
James T. Horn, vice president for quality, at Xerox's Webster, New York plant, where quality has become a company obsession.

WEBSTER, New York — Each day, every assembly-line worker at Xerox Corp.'s copier manufacturing plant here receives a report on all defects found in the previous day's production. The message is clear: quality counts and everybody is involved.

Quality has become something of an obsession at Xerox since Japanese manufacturers like Canon Inc. and Sharp Corp. entered the office-copier market in the late 1970s.

Xerox executives describe the struggle with the Japanese in stark, military terms. "We were targeted, just like motorcycles and VCRs," said James T. Horn, vice president for quality at the company's manufacturing operations.

To improve quality, Xerox has subjected its products and procedures to tough comparisons with those competitors. It has changed labor-management relations in its factories.

It has redesigned products so that they are easier to manufacture and has embraced the statistical monitoring and analysis that Japanese companies have used to set global standards in product quality. The effort appears to have paid off.

The company has regained almost four percentage points of market share from the Japanese, and independent testers say the reliability of its machines has greatly improved.

And Xerox was recently one of two companies named to receive the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

The award, named for the late secretary of commerce and presented by the Commerce Department, is intended to recognize companies that attain "pre-eminent quality leadership."

But Xerox's gains have not come without pain. Indeed, short-term financial performance has been hurt as Xerox attempts to do what many American companies have avoided.

"They have paid a price to improve quality in terms of deterioration of return on equity and return on sales," said B. Alex Henderson, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc.

Quality has become a higher priority for consumers as well in recent years, say those active in corporate efforts to improve it.

"We did a survey of consumer buying preferences last year and eight out of 10 people said that quality was as important as price," said Armand V. Feigenbaum, president of General Systems Co., a consulting firm. "In 1979 the response was three or four out of 10."

When Xerox officials realized the Japanese were invading a market the company had invented, the outlook was bleak. Because Japanese companies were more efficient manufacturers, they could underprice Xerox on the simpler machines used by most offices.

"In the early 1980s, the Japanese were selling for our cost of manufacture," recalled David T. Kearns, the Xerox chairman.

But Mr. Kearns said the experience of the company's Japanese affiliate, Fuji Xerox Ltd., showed that improvements in quality and cost cutting could go hand in hand.

Doing things right the first time, for instance, reduces scrap and repair work in the plants and warranty costs in the field.

"Pretty early in the process we realized the cost of nonconformance was 20 percent of revenues," Mr. Kearns said. "The opportunity was enormous."

Since starting on what it calls the Leadership Through Quality program in the early 1980s, Xerox has adopted most of what are rapidly becoming standard quality improvement techniques.

The walls of the plant here are adorned with charts plotting the performance of various sections of the manufacturing process, so that, for example, a machine can be adjusted before the parts it is producing begin to fail to meet specifications.

New products are designed to be simpler to assemble. And statistical methods developed by the Japanese engineer Genichi Taguchi are employed to make manufacturing operations less sensitive to disruption.

For example, if the temperature in a plant cannot be adequately controlled, the Taguchi approach would be to develop a manufacturing process not affected by temperature.

Xerox has also cut the number of suppliers to about 400 from more than 5,000 to encourage close working relationships.

But Xerox executives say the two most basic approaches to quality improvement have been "benchmarking" and employee involvement.

Benchmarking involves formalizing the search for the best competitive product and making its performance the standard for all future efforts.

Xerox extends benchmarking beyond comparing copiers. For example, L.L. Bean, the catalogue clothing company, is viewed as the benchmark for distribution operations, while American Express Co. is the benchmark for billing.

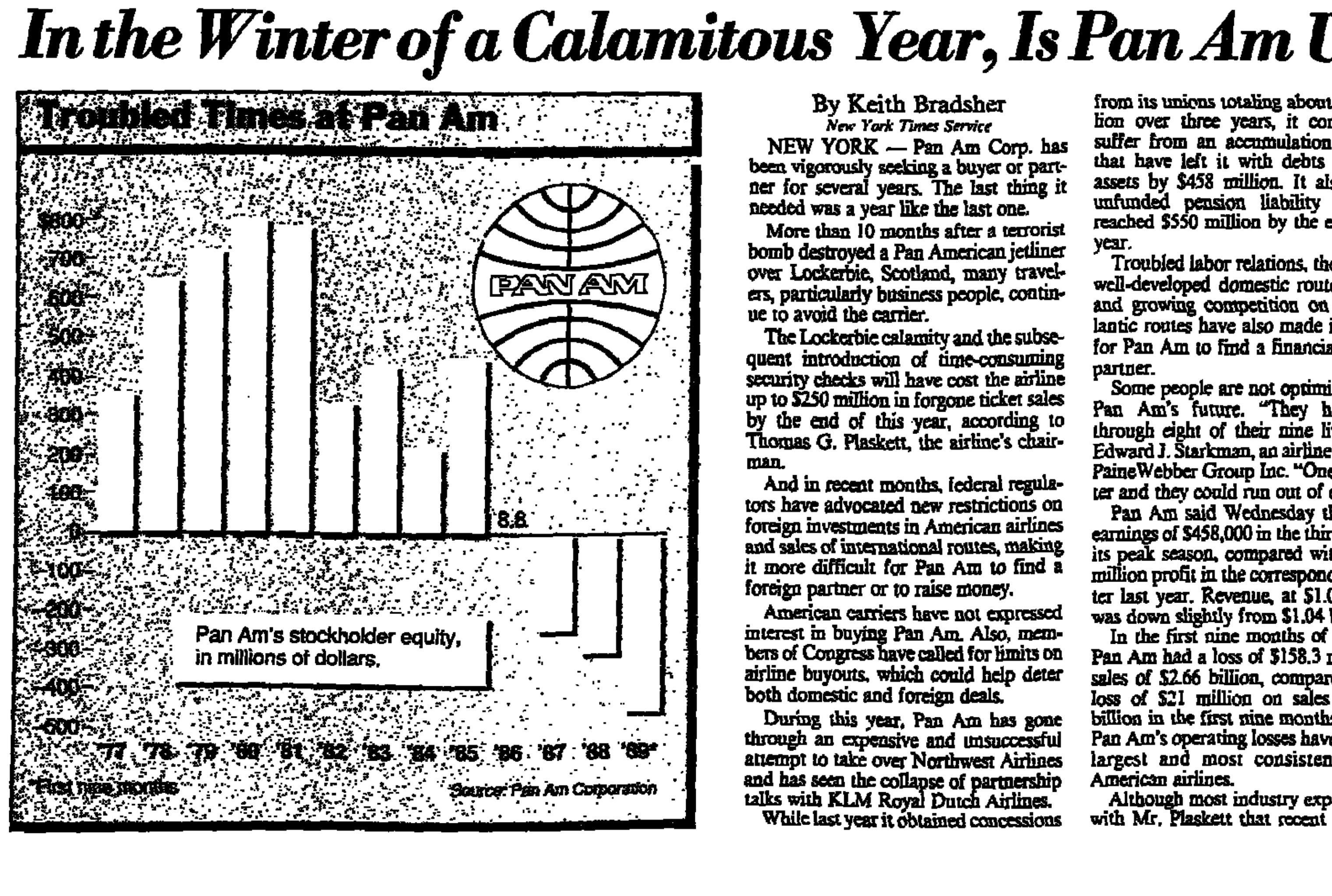
"We benchmark everything, including legal and public relations," Mr. Kearns said.

Employee involvement is a matter of persuading the workers who make machines and deliver services to participate in quality improvement. It includes 30 hours of basic training in subjects like the quality improvement process.

For example, workers are trained

See XEROX, Page 13

In the Winter of a Calamitous Year, Is Pan Am Untouchable?



By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pan Am Corp. has been vigorously seeking a buyer or partner for several years. The last thing it needed was a year like the last one.

More than 10 months after a terrorist bomb destroyed a Pan American jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, many travelers, particularly business people, continue to avoid the carrier.

The Lockerbie calamity and the subsequent introduction of time-consuming security checks will have cost the airline up to $250 million in forgone ticket sales by the end of this year, according to Thomas G. Plaskett, the airline's chairman.

And in recent months, federal regulators have advocated new restrictions on foreign investments in American airlines and sales of international routes, making it more difficult for Pan Am to find a foreign partner or to raise money.

American carriers have not expressed interest in buying Pan Am. Also, members of Congress have called for limits on airline buyouts, which could help deter both domestic and foreign deals.

During this year, Pan Am has gone through an expensive and unsuccessful attempt to take over Northwest Airlines and has seen the collapse of partnership talks with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

While last year it obtained concessions from its unions totaling about $500 million over three years, it continues to suffer from an accumulation of losses that have left it with debts exceeding assets by $458 million. It also has an unfunded pension liability that had reached $550 million by the end of last year.

Troubled labor relations, the lack of a well-developed domestic route network and growing competition on trans-Atlantic routes have also made it difficult for Pan Am to find a financially strong partner.

Some people are not optimistic about Pan Am's future. "They have gone through eight of their nine lives," said Edward J. Starkman, an airline analyst at PaineWebber Group Inc. "One bad winter and they could run out of cash."

Pan Am said Wednesday that it had earnings of $458,000 in the third quarter, its peak season, compared with a $67.4 million profit in the corresponding quarter last year. Revenue, at $1.02 billion, was down slightly from $1.04 billion.

In the first nine months of this year, Pan Am had a loss of $158.3 million on sales of $2.66 billion, compared with a loss of $21 million on sales of $2.73 billion in the first nine months of 1988. Pan Am's operating losses have been the largest and most consistent among American airlines.

Although most industry experts agree with Mr. Plaskett that recent sales and leasebacks of aircraft have given Pan Am enough cash to survive this winter, some are predicting that he may have to sell the Pan Am Shuttle, which flies between Boston, New York and Washington, to raise money for the following winter. The shuttle, which competes against the Trump Shuttle, has 50 to 60 percent of the market.

The financial thunderstorms now towering over Pan Am have cast a shadow on an airline that once symbolized U.S. dominance of international aviation.

Pan Am was the world's first international airline, the first to offer scheduled service across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the first to democratize international air travel after World War II with economy-class fares.

In the 1970s, Pan Am became an efficient air bridge between New York and Europe, ferrying up to 375 passengers in each Boeing 747. But it relied largely on other carriers to bring Americans to New York first.

Partial deregulation of international air travel in the late 1970s allowed more of Pan Am's competitors to fly across the Atlantic from more American cities. Many business travelers now fly directly to Europe from their hometowns, starving Pan Am of traffic through New York and leaving it with tourists who buy

See PAN AM, Page 13

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
37½	21⅜	AAR	.48	1.4	21	161	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	ACM n	1.01	10.9	—	247	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11⅝	10¼	ACMIn	.90	11.1	—	483	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	ACM M n	1.01	11.7	—	189	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	10	ACM Sc	1.26	11.3	—	711	11⅛	11	11⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	ACMSp	1.01	11.2	—	410	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
18	11½	AL Lab	.12	.7	17	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	AM Intl			10	465	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
23½	20⅝	AM In pf	2.00	9.5		16	21⅛	21	21⅛	
107⅛	46½	AMR			8	3447	70½	69⅛	69½	— ½
27	25	ANR pf	2.67	10.4		15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	ARX				16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	37¼	ASA	3.00a	5.8		x1957	51⅞	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	15¼	AVX	.24	.8	28	1083	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
68½	44⅛	AbtLab	1.40	2.1	18	3494	66⅝	65⅝	66½	+1
18⅛	12¼	Abitibi g	1.00			54	12½	12¼	12⅜	
13	7½	AcmeC	.40	4.1	—	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	AcmeE	.32	3.7	12	49	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
38½	20¼	Acuson			24	674	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ½
17	14¼	AdaEx	2.06e	12.1		385u	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	Adobe				227	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅝	Adob pf	2.40	11.6		23	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
10½	7⅛	AMD				616	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35	28½	AMD pf	3.00	10.5		23	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Advest	.12	1.5	11	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
62½	46	AetnLf	2.76	4.6	10	3387	60⅛	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
14	12⅛	AfilPb	.22	1.9		1043	12⅛d	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
25	15⅞	Ahmans	.88	4.4	10	3184	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Aileen				21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	37¼	AirPrd	1.32	3.0	11	805	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	18	AirbFrt	.60	1.5	20	142	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	14½	Alrgas			13	460	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+ 1½
20¼	18⅛	Airlease	2.40	12.2	11	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
10	8½	AlaP dpf	.87	8.9		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	88¼	AlaP pf	9.00	9.3		z50	97	97	97	+ ⅛
101	93	AlaP pf	9.44	9.2		z2230u	102½	102½	102½	+ 1½
89½	80⅝	AlaP pf	8.28	9.4		z390	89	88	88	—1
30½	19	AlskAir	.20	.9	8	1273	23	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
23½	14¼	Albnyln	.35	1.8	12	321	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
53⅛	32⅛	Alberto	.36	.8	19	374	43⅝	43	43	—1
41½	24⅛	AlbCulA	.36	1.0	16	68	35⅝	35½	35½	— ½
60¼	32¼	Albtsn	.80	1.4	22	349	58⅛	57½	57⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Alcan s	1.12	5.1	5	1630	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	AlcoStd	.76	2.2	13	719	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	— ½
34	22⅝	AlexAlx	1.00	3.0	23	246	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	56	Alexdr			29	22	56	56	56	— ⅛
103½	69½	AllegCp	1.63t	1.7	11	20	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
2⅛	⅛	vjAlgInt				1321	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/32
4⅛	¼	vjAlgI pr				20	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	⅛	vjAlI pfC				69	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
41⅝	28¼	AlgLud	1.20	3.2	7	4	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	35⅝	AlloPw	3.08	7.6	11	2317	40½	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	9¼	AllenG			14	46	9½	9⅜	9⅜	

(Continued on next page)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 53

Adams Exp, AlaP 944pf, AmBarick, Am Home, AtlantaGas, Biocrft, BostCeltics, CoastalMd pf, CenteriorEn, ClrlNews n, Chubb, CWE 190pr, Conseco, Conseco pf, CnPw 416pf, CnPw 745pf, CnPw 772pf, DPL Inc, Det Edison, EGG Inc, E System, GTE 2475pf, GnMotr E, GenRecorp, IE Indust, IowaRsc, JeffPil, KeystCon, LILCo pfY, Merck, MiltonRoy, NicoletInst, OhEd 444pf, PacifiCorp, Pfizer, Philind pf, vlPSNH pf, vlPSNH 281p, vlPSNH 375p, vlPSNH 386p, vlPSNH 325p, PSEG 418pf, vlRobinsAH, RoyBScot pr, ScheringPlgh, SvcResour, Shawind s, Sysco s, Tex Util, UniFirst, UtilCo 261p, Wash WatP, WestcstEn g

NEW LOWS 53

AffilPubl, Allergan n, AllstMul03 n, AmRlEst, AppldMag, Arvin pf, BkNEng, BkAm sacl pf, BarnesGp, BethSt 250p, BrownGrp, CoroFrght, ChmBank B, ClnMilcrn, ColumSav pf, CstrAsc s, DigitalEq, EQK Rty, EstKodak, Gotschalk, IntsRs adi p, KanebPipe n, vlLTV pfB, LomNMtg, LoneStr Ind, Marcade, MercFdSLn, MonarchCap, MorganPrd, NII, NtlSemi pf, NealSvg, NEstSvg pf, ParTech, PinclcWst, Radica n, SalantCp, ShearLehH, SizelerPty, SpragueTc, SldComCp, TJX Cos, Tallevind, Tektronix, Thom Ind, TwinDisc, UnisysCp, Unisys pf, Vestron, Wobonine n, WatkJohn, Whitakr n

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

AmPrecsn, AmTr-bmy prm, AmTr-glx un, AmTr-mrk sc, Baruch Fost, BicCp, FirstfedAm, Hormel, KleerVu, NelsonHld, Polarisind, Weathfrd pf

NEW LOWS 26

ActionInd, AmBlltr n, AmShared, AmTr-hwp un, BankBldg, Biomagnt n, ESI Ind, GeothRs pf, GormanRupp, LafshawEnt, LoriCp, MigeRty wi, NuHorizn, PayFone, Semtech, SmithAO A, SmithAO B, TII Ind, TastkBkng, TriangCp, UnValley, VaderGp, Welman, Weldtron, WestairHld, Wickes pf

BUSINESS BRIEFS

AEG and Bosch Drop Share Plan

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — AEG AG said Friday that it and Robert Bosch GmbH had withdrawn an application to the Federal Cartel Office for Bosch to take a majority stake in AEG's power-tool unit, AEG Elektrowerkzeuge GmbH.

Hubertus Schön, a cartel office spokesman, said the office would have rejected the bid. "We told them we would have to reject the application because together the two firms had such a large market share," he said.

AEG and Bosch had announced their plans in July, saying the move was intended to stave off increasing international competition in the European market.

Thorn Seeks Defense Electronics Tie

LONDON (Reuters) — Thorn EMI PLC, the British music and electronics group, said Friday it was looking for possible joint ventures and mergers for its defense electronics arm after failing to find a buyer for the unit in the last five months.

"As of now we have not received an offer which reflects the true value of the business and we do not see that situation changing in the foreseeable future," said a spokesman, Colin Woodley. Thorn EMI said in June it wanted to sell off its three British defense subsidiaries and its Systron Donner Corp. unit in the United States in a restructuring drive. It gave no price, but industry sources said it hoped to get around £300 million ($476.4 million).

Ajinomoto Forming Taiwan Venture

TOKYO (AFP) — Ajinomoto Co., Japan's largest integrated food-processing company, said Friday it would form a joint venture with a Taiwan food maker to produce frozen food in Taiwan.

The Ajinomoto-Tong Hsing Co., capitalized at about 990 million yen ($6.92 million), will be 65 percent owned by Ajinomoto and 35 percent owned by Tong Hsing of Taiwan, the Japanese company said.

Schroders Seeks to Sell U.S. Stake

LONDON (Reuters) — The British merchant banking group Schroders PLC said Friday it was in talks with Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. and two other unidentified institutions on the sale of a 14.7 percent stake in a U.S. subsidiary.

Schroder said in a statement each party would acquire a 4.9 percent nonvoting equity interest in Wertheim Schroder Holdings Inc., an investment house in which Schroders acquired a 50 percent stake in 1986.

Gray Takes Jobs at American Medical

NEW YORK (NYT) — Harry J. Gray, who helped build the giant United Technologies Corp., has come out of retirement to become chairman and chief executive of American Medical International Inc., the hospital company acquired last week by a group that includes Mr. Gray and members of the Pritzker family of Chicago.

Mr. Gray, who will be 70 this month, replaces Richard A. Gilleland, who had said he intended to remain with American Medical.

Goodyear Will Take Pretax Charge

AKRON, Ohio (Reuters) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said it will take a $45 million pretax charge against fourth-quarter results due to a decision to recognize in its financial results, effective Oct. 1, the depreciation, other net operating expenses and interest of its All American Pipeline System.

Previously, net operating expenses and interest were being capitalized.

Gorr Named Cooper Tire Chairman

NEW YORK (NYT) — Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., one of two remaining publicly held U.S. tire companies, said it had named Ivan W. Gorr chairman and chief executive.

Mr. Gorr, 60, has been president and chief operating officer since 1982. He succeeds Edward E. Brewer, 64, who will continue as a director. Mr. Brewer resigned his positions in anticipation of his retirement next year.

For the Record

A London court on Friday released on bail 11 people charged with conspiracy to defraud in the takeover by Blue Arrow PLC of U.S.-based Manpower Inc., a deal which created the world's largest employment agency.

MAN and Daimler-Benz Bid For 80% of Enasa of Spain

Reuters

MUNICH — The West German automotive heavyweights MAN AG and Daimler-Benz AG offered Friday to buy a majority stake in Enasa of Spain, joining an extensive list of European concerns to have expressed interest in the truck manufacturer.

MAN Nutzfahrzeuge AG, a MAN unit, announced that it and Daimler had offered to acquire 80 percent of Enasa, whose full name is Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones SA. MAN would take 60 percent and Daimler 20 percent, the Nutzfahrzeuge management board chairman, Wilfried Lochte, said at a news conference.

Noting that "nearly all" other European truck makers have expressed interest in acquiring Enasa, he added, "The party is still not over." Among the European concerns seeking to acquire Enasa have been DAF Trucks NV, the Netherlands-based truck manufacturer, and Volvo AB of Sweden.

Mr. Lochte gave no financial terms of the MAN-Daimler offer. He said Enasa had sales last year equivalent to about 1.5 billion Deutsche marks ($813.1 million), and it produced between 15,000 and 16,000 trucks.

He added that Enasa would be very desirable, as truck sales in Spain, long-term, should be about 30,000 vehicles a year.

Friday's announcement was anticipated in late October by company sources at Daimler, who indicated that a possible joint takeover was under discussion but that the details had not been agreed upon.

Hans-Georg Kloos, a spokesman for Mercedes-Benz AG, the automotive subsidiary of Daimler, confirmed that the company is negotiating with Enasa. He said he could not provide further details until Enasa reached a decision.

Mr. Lochte said he expected Enasa to decide on the offer in the next few weeks. If it were accepted, Mr. Lochte said, MAN Nutzfahrzeuge would follow a two-brand strategy in Spain.

He estimated Enasa's market share in the European Community at between 5 percent to 6 percent, while MAN Nutzfahrzeuge's share is just under 10 percent.

Mr. Lochte said MAN Nutzfahrzeuge is trying to boost vehicle deliveries to more than 31,000 in the 1989-90 business year, and to increase sales by 10 percent. The company produced 27,501 vehicles in 1988-89.

Including sales from the newly acquired truck division of Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG, MAN Nutzfahrzeuge sales might reach 5.5 billion DM in the current year, he said. The West German Federal Cartel Office has just approved MAN's purchase of the Steyr-Daimler division.

■ Saab, Fiat Consider Deal

Saab-Scania AB of Sweden is likely to unveil a car cooperation deal with Fiat SpA of Italy by the end of the year, Reuters reported, according to published comments by the Swedish minister of industry, Ivar Nordberg.

Mr. Nordberg told the daily Svenska Dagbladet that the firms were still assessing what sort of alliance might be possible. He added that government approval should not be taken for granted.

Last month, Saab's attempts win a deal for its loss-making car division with the U.S. car giant, Ford Motor Co., broke down.

"It's reasonable that they should be able to come up with something by the end of the year," Mr. Nordberg said of the Fiat talks, adding that the government would not necessarily rubber-stamp a deal.

IBM to Unveil Long-Delayed Disk Storage

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. is expected to announce Tuesday a new generation of data-storage devices that have been delayed for months by expensive technical problems.

An IBM spokesman said Friday that the company was holding a news conference Tuesday about data-storage devices for mainframe computers.

The disk drives for mainframe computers account for about one-tenth of IBM's $60 billion in annual revenue. The delay in the new models past the original July announcement date was blamed for contributing to IBM's 30 percent drop in third-quarter profit.

Stephen Cohen, an analyst at SoundView Financial Group, said he understood from talking to IBM customers that IBM had not entirely solved the technical problem, so large-scale shipments probably won't begin until the second quarter of 1990.

Unilever Boosted Profit By 10% in 3d Quarter

Reuters

LONDON — Unilever Group, the British-Dutch consumer-products company, reported Friday that its third-quarter pretax profit rose 10 percent to £427 million ($678.0 million).

Unilever attributed the improved performance in part to higher frozen-food sales in Europe, the company's largest market.

"In Europe an increase in operating profit of 18 percent included another excellent result from the frozen-products business, particularly ice cream," said Michael Angus, the Unilever chairman.

"In North America operating profit also rose by 18 percent, benefiting from the effect of acquisitions and from contributions from our personal products and detergents businesses," he said.

Unilever, which is one of the world's top consumer-products companies, said third-quarter sales totaled £5.06 billion, up from £4.36 billion a year earlier.

For the first nine months of 1989, pretax profit amounted to £1.21 billion, up from £1.08 billion the previous year. Nine-month revenue totaled £14.22 billion, up from £12.62 billion a year earlier.

Analysts said the results were good, but warned that profitability in the United States could slow as the company digests recent large acquisitions. Unilever purchased the U.S.-based Fabergé Inc. and Elizabeth Arden cosmetics firms in July for $1.55 billion.

"In Europe, margins should continue to improve, but of course in the U.S. you don't know what sort of integration costs will arise," said Tom Thomassen, an analyst at Pierson, Heldring and Pierson, the Amsterdam-based merchant bank.

In Dutch guilder terms, Unilever said pretax profit rose to 1.55 billion guilders ($744.4 million) from 1.41 billion billion guilders a year earlier.

"The figure is at the top of the range. For us it was just a question of how much ice cream would contribute," said Dirk de Jong, an analyst at Mulco NV in Amsterdam.

Analysts said that the particularly good ice cream sales were due to a warmer-than-usual summer in Europe.

Dealers said the pretax profit figures were in line with expectations and Unilever shares rose by 13 pence to 632 pence on the London Stock Exchange in afternoon trading. In Amsterdam, Unilever stock rose 1.20 guilders to 145.90.

Boeing Strike Begins to Affect Airlines' Service

By Robert E. Dallos and Ralph Vartabedian
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Many of American Airlines' flights between its Dallas-Fort Worth hub and Washington's National Airport are running entirely full these days. But the carrier says it cannot add a new and larger Boeing 757 to the route because the aircraft maker's machinists are on strike.

America West Airlines wanted to begin new Las Vegas-Houston and Phoenix-Houston routes this month but has postponed those plans at least until January because of delivery delays on some 757s it ordered. Japan Air Lines has postponed indefinitely an increase in its New York-Tokyo and Europe-Tokyo flights, many of which are already flying nearly full. And United Airlines is scratching 14 flights from its schedule beginning Dec. 15.

For these and other carriers worldwide, Boeing's 5-week-old machinists strike could not have come at a worse time. These airlines were already experiencing delivery delays and shortages of aircraft amid one of the tightest markets ever for new and used jetliners.

As the strike continues with no new negotiations scheduled, the situation is bound to get worse. Numerous airlines awaiting delivery of new Boeing planes are being forced to revamp schedules or curtail expansion plans. The impact of the walkout is also exacerbating an already existing shortage of used planes, driving prices — which have been climbing steadily for a couple of years — still higher.

But the news is not all bad. For some companies that supply Boeing with parts for its planes, the strike might be coming as a welcome respite. Many subcontractors were already behind in their deliveries, causing some delays in Boeing's production even before the strike. So the work stoppage is giving some a chance to catch up. For others, it's still business as usual.

The news is not all bad for Boeing, either. Despite the growing uneasiness of its airline customers, few analysts expect the strike to hurt the Seattle-based company's dominant share as producer of two-thirds of the world's commercial jetliners. That is because its chief rivals — McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Europe's Airbus Industrie — cannot boost production sufficiently to take advantage of the situation.

"It don't think it is hurting Boeing's marketing position in terms of making future aircraft sales because the backlogs of all manufacturers are so far into the future," said Daniel A. Hersh, airline analyst at the Los Angeles brokerage of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards. An airline ordering planes now cannot expect to get them until 1993 or 1994, he noted.

The strike by 57,800 members of the International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers began Oct. 3 when employees rejected a three-year contract offer. Both management and union officials appear to be prepared for a prolonged dispute.

Boeing has a total of 150,000 workers and has assigned some of its engineers, scientists and administrative staff to the factory to keep up some production. As of Monday, Boeing had delivered 19 aircraft since the strike began, a substantial number considering that about one-third of its work force is idle. It was scheduled to deliver 29 aircraft per month.

But a Boeing spokesman, Mark Hooper, acknowledged that Boeing will be increasingly hard pressed to keep up with deliveries as the strike continues.

"The 19 aircraft were on the flight line and were close to being done," he said. "What we are doing is working our way from the flight line back into the factory, and those areas are the ones that are most affected by the strike. Deliveries will slow over time."

Airlines are definitely feeling the pinch, some more than others.

At American, the strike has hurt its ability to fully serve its Washington-Dallas route. It is flying it currently with McDonnell Douglas MD-80s, which have a capacity of 142 people, and Boeing 727s, which can carry 150. The 757, which it had hoped to use, can carry 194 passengers.

But American, which was to receive nine new 757s from Boeing this year, has only gotten seven thus far, with the eighth scheduled for delivery later this month.

Major Japanese Steelmakers Boost Profits by 30%-Plus

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Three Japanese steelmakers, including the world's biggest, reported Friday that their net profits jumped more than 30 percent in the six months ended Sept. 30, citing higher export prices and strong domestic demand.

A fourth, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., said its net profit rose only 1 percent. Sales of all four companies — Nippon Steel Corp., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Kobe Steel Ltd. and Sumitomo — grew by less than 10 percent.

Nippon Steel, the world's top producer, lifted net profit by 43.6 percent from a year earlier to 57.9 billion yen ($404.6 million). Sales rose 8.6 percent to 1.24 trillion yen.

Exports climbed 3.5 percent to 315 billion yen. Steel sales rose 6.6 percent to 1.11 trillion, with export prices climbing to $595 per metric ton from $566.

Chemical sales were up 15.7 percent, at 16 billion yen, while sales of pig iron and steel ingots grew 21.1 percent to 13.7 billion yen, Nippon Steel said. Production of crude steel rose 7.3 percent, to 14,097 metric tons.

Kawasaki Steel, Japan's third-biggest maker, raised net profit 39.3 percent to 31.7 billion yen in the half, with sales 7.4 percent higher at 546 billion yen.

Steel sales climbed 7.3 percent to 444 billion yen, while engineering, construction and new-business sales rose 11.3 percent to 82 billion yen. But sales of chemicals dropped 5 percent, to 20.2 billion yen.

"The latter half will be burdened with the full effects of the substantial hike in the costs of raw materials and supplies," Kawasaki said. Sales in the second half are forecast to reach 550 billion yen.

Sumitomo Metals, is ranked an equal third with Kawasaki, said net profit rose only 1 percent, to 24.7 billion yen, while sales gained 8.2 percent to 544 billion yen.

Material and labor costs rose during the period, but Sumitomo said it improved sales by "rationalizing its production operations and reducing fixed costs such as financial costs."

Crude-steel output rose 10.3 percent, to 5.5 million metric tons. Domestic demand for steel remained at record levels.

Kobe Steel, Japan's fifth-biggest, boosted net profit by 32.9 percent to 13.5 billion yen, on sales that gained 9.4 percent to 602 billion yen.

Revamping To Cost Borden $750 Million

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Borden Inc. says that it plans to spend $650 million over the next two years to expand and modernize its plants around the world. It will also spend an additional $75 million to $100 million on advertising and marketing.

Borden, the leading American dairy producer and No. 2 snack-food maker after Frito-Lay Inc., in September announced an ambitious restructuring program to reduce dairy dependence to 20 percent of sales in 1990 compared with 34 percent in 1987.

On Thursday, Romeo J. Ventres, Borden's chairman and chief executive, told analysts that the capital expenditures program represents a 32 percent increase over the $491 million total for 1988 and 1989.

The plan would streamline Borden's consumer products operations, and emphasize pasta, snack foods, and other products as principal lines of business.

XEROX: *In Battle With Japan, the Focus is Quality*

(Continued from first finance page)

to find out what happens to a component after they have worked on it and whether users down the line are satisfied. Workers are also taught to conduct meetings and solve problems. More than 100,000 employees have received the training.

Greater worker involvement has meant radical changes in management structure. Plant-level employees work in groups of eight to 12 — which are known as "family groups." The groups work with little or no direct supervision and the people who were formerly supervisors are now referred to as advisers.

The traditional multilayer management structure is not compatible with an effort to improve quality, said John E. Condon, president of the American Society for Quality Control, who is the retired vice president for quality at Abbott Laboratories.

"The companies that have been most successful in improving quality have found that it is necessary to empower their employees, to give them more responsibility to turn on their creative juices," he said.

Xerox officials say this emphasis on quality and the attendant reduction of cost has made the company one of the few to regain market share from Japanese manufacturers without government assistance.

Statistics complied by Dataquest Inc., a market research firm in San Jose, California, appear to back the claim. Xerox's unit share of the market for smaller machines capable of making 12 to 30 copies a minute stood at 17 percent in 1979.

After the Japanese entered, that share was pushed down to 8.6 percent. But by 1988 it had grown back to 15 percent. The company, however, never surrendered its standing as the major manufacturer of large, high-speed copying machines.

Over all, its unit market share has increased from a low of 10 percent to 13.8 percent last year, according to Dataquest figures.

PAN AM: *Winter of a Harsh Year*

(Continued from first finance page)

discounted tickets that generate scant profits.

Even worse is the huge cost and inefficiency of operating planes on a limited domestic network without a hub, Mr. Plaskett said. The typical narrow-body plane at Pan Am is operated only six hours a day between just two cities, while rivals with hubs can put a plane on a succession of routes that keep it busy for 9 or 10 hours a day.

In 1987 and 1988, Pan Am had an operating profit of $207 million on its Atlantic and Latin American routes, but a loss of $395 million on its domestic routes.

Pan Am ticket sales continue to be affected by the Lockerbie disaster, Mr. Plaskett said. After the crash on Dec. 21, which killed 270 people, many large companies like International Business Machines Corp. warned their executives not to fly on American carriers because of the risk of terrorist attacks.

By comparison, British Airways PLC, which has long been Pan Am's arch-rival, had a 5.5 percent increase in trans-Atlantic first-class traffic in September and a 17 percent gain in business class

In the first six months of this year, Mr. Plaskett said, the Lockerbie disaster gave Pan Am a loss of at least $100 million in ticket sales from passengers who chose to fly another carrier or stay home. That total for the year, he added, is likely to be about $150 million.

In addition, Mr. Plaskett said, the increased security measures required of American carriers have irritated business travelers, who dislike the delays.

Save up to 50%

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe.

Rates shown are for six — not five — full issues per week.

Country/Currency		12 months + 52 ISSUES	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES
Austria	A.Sch.	4,400	3,608	2,500
Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500
Finland	F.M.	1,760	1,354	970
France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830
Germany (mail)	D.M.	580	403	320
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379
Great Britain	£	140	97.00	77
Greece (mail)	Dr.	29,000	25,600	16,000
—hand delivery Athens, Thessaloniki	Dr.	33,000	21,600	18,000
Ireland	£Irl.	155	136	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	29,240	16,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	620		340
Central/Latin America	$	540		295

Offer valid through December 31, 1989 for new subscribers only.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

As the Berlin Wall crumbles, keep up with the dramatic fast-paced changes. In the IHT.

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 612832. Fax: 46 37 06 51.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

☐ 52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (14 months in all).
☐ 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (7 months in all).

☐ My check is enclosed.
☐ Please charge my credit card:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Visa ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard

Card expiry date ____ Signature ____

Card account number ____

Name ____ Tel./Telex ____

11-11-89

Address ____

City ____ Country ____

* In West Germany, please contact Foreign Press Service, Gleisstrasse 5, D. 6832, Hockenheim, Talhaus, or telephone: (06205) 20 133; telex: 465 826. Hand delivery is available in major cities. Rates do not include free issues.
** At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö.
*** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and the next day in Bilbao. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
U-V										
[illegible]										

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
W										
[illegible]										

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										
X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Friday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
dd — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
e — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
Sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vj — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xd — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

هكذا منه بالأصل

East German News Lifts Dollar

Reuters

NEW YORK — Concern over the exodus of East Germans to West Germany and its near-term economic impact prompted selling of the Deutsche mark against most major currencies, boosting the dollar by more than a pfennig by the close, dealers said.

"The market is focused on the news about East Germany," said Mary Szymkowiak, chief corporate dealer at First American Bank. "They are wondering what will happen and that is helping to underpin the dollar."

However, dollar buying was tempered by caution due to expectations of soft U.S. economic data next week, and the currency moved within a narrow band.

The dollar finished at 1.8675 DM, up from 1.8520 at Thursday's close, while it firmed to 143.45 yen from 143.075.

The dollar also advanced to 1.6445 Swiss francs from 1.6250 and to 6.3260 French francs from 6.2800.

In London, the dollar firmed to a close of 1.8595 DM, from 1.8458 DM at Thursday's close, while it advanced to 143.14 yen from 142.65.

The pound declined to $1.5775 from $1.5880 on Thursday, while the dollar firmed to 1.6360 Swiss francs from 1.6205 and to 6.3015 French francs from 6.2638.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.8595	1.8458
Pound sterling	1.5775	1.5880
Japanese yen	143.14	142.65
Swiss franc	1.6360	1.6205
French franc	6.3015	6.2638

Source: Reuters

Traders said the dollar was also picking up on the perception that the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, would not ease its credit policy further, given Thursday's slightly higher-than-expected U.S. inflation data, as well as a belief that there may be more dollar demand ahead of the auction of 10- and 30-year U.S. Treasury bonds next week.

However, many dealers appeared to be preoccupied with the historic events in East Germany.

"Perhaps the foreign-exchange market is starting to consider the cost and the level of support that East Germany may require by West Germany," said David Deakin, foreign-exchange manager at Nikko Bank in London.

"While the long-term benefits of the new freedom are undeniable," he added, "the near-term cost cannot be seen as beneficial to the mark."

Dealers noted that the mark has been overvalued against the yen for some time and has recently moved from around 74.50 yen to the 77.00-yen level.

Thursday's draining of reserves from the system by the Fed, when the key Federal funds rate was at 8.375 percent, indicated that the central bank was happy with the funds rate at 8.50 percent, dealers said.

Fed funds were trading at about 8.50 percent Friday afternoon.

Traders also took note of comments by a Federal Reserve governor, Wayne Angell, that the current year-on-year rate of consumer-price inflation in the United States, of around 4.3 percent, was too high.

They said this indicated that the Fed was still worried about inflation, and was therefore unlikely to ease its grip on reserves further.

East Germany's removal of travel restrictions was seen as having a long-term impact on the mark, but dealers said a more immediate factor is the possibility of a near-term rise in Japanese interest rates. Traders expect any rise to be limited to a half-point, rather than a full point.

Dealers noted that next week sees the release of U.S. trade figures for September, which could greatly affect the dollar.

U.S. and Soviets Ready to Negotiate New Trade Agreement

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Top commercial officials of the United States and the Soviet Union will meet next week in Washington to begin work on a new trade pact, according to U.S. officials.

It is to be similar to an agreement nullified by Moscow in 1975, after Congress demanded freer Soviet emigration.

The meeting next Wednesday and Thursday of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission, a body set up in 1972 to foster trade links, comes just two weeks before the Mediterranean summit meeting on Dec. 2 and 3.

At that meeting, Presidents George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev are expected to discuss closer trade ties.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher of the United States and the Soviet minister of foreign economic relations, Konstantin F. Katushev, are heading the two delegations, which are likely to set up informal working groups on the trade agreement, American officials said.

Such an agreement could bring about normal economic relations between the two superpowers, not only ending a half-century of trade discrimination but also setting a framework for expanded investment and technology transfers.

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, which Moscow cited in aborting the earlier trade agreement, bars most-favored-nation tariff treatment — generally low tariffs — to countries that deny freedom to emigrate.

Responding to Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, including more liberal emigration policies, Mr. Bush announced last May that he would ask Congress for a waiver under Jackson-Vanik for the Soviet Union.

But he set two conditions: Moscow must put its more liberal policies into law, and there must be a period to monitor how well the law is carried out.

According to reports from Moscow, an emigration law is expected to clear the Supreme Soviet by the end of the month.

Under Jackson-Vanik, no tariffs can be cut until a trade agreement is approved by Congress. Tariffs on Soviet goods are generally five to 10 times higher than on imports from most other countries.

Greece Acts To Restrain Credit Rise

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek central bank on Friday proposed strict new monetary controls in an effort to restrain a huge fiscal deficit and runaway credit growth.

The Bank of Greece said that, effective immediately, all commercial banks must limit their loans to the private sector or pay a heavy penalty.

No party won an absolute majority in parliament in the Oct.5 election and the leading parties — the conservatives, the socialists and a Communist-led alliance — are haggling over possible coalitions.

Until they reach agreement, no laws can be passed to help solve Greece's economic woes.

Under the central bank's measures, commercial-bank loans in the fourth quarter can exceed third-quarter loans by no more than 5 percent.

Any sum above this will be penalized, and 25 percent of the the excess will have to be deposited with the central bank in a six-month noninterest-bearing account.

The aim is to check a rapid rise in lending and to limit credit expansion in 1989 to 20 percent above the 1988 level of 213 billion drachmas ($1.29 billion.)

"The bank is trying to show the economic crisis is real and push politicians to sort out their affairs and come up with a government," said George Bolanis, editor of Information, a Greek business magazine.

During the political battles of the past year, no work has been done on checking a budget deficit which could top two trillion drachmas this year.

Gross domestic product, or the total domestic output of goods and services plus government spending, is estimated to be 8.7 trillion drachmas in 1989.

Mihalis Vranopoulos, president of the Commercial Bank, said the central bank took monetary measures because there was no government to take the needed fiscal steps to cut the budget deficit.

He added: "But in Greece the right fiscal measures are not taken even when there is a government because of the political cost such measures would mean."

One benefit of the recent measures for any government which emerges is that banks may choose to avoid the threat of penalties and put their money in three-month Treasury bills, which currently yield 17 percent.

Mr. Vranopoulos said that only a full-blown crisis would force a twin attack by the government, including strict fiscal and monetary measures.

Manila Eases Some Investment Curbs

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines, trying to woo new overseas capital while President Corazon C. Aquino is visiting the United States, has eased some restrictions on equity holdings by foreigners.

The undersecretary for trade and industry, Tomas Alcantara, announced on Thursday that the government had relaxed the restrictions for selected investment areas to boost the First Philippine Fund, which Mrs. Aquino launched this week on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Alcantara also said that investment in the Philippines was running at three times the level of last year.

Mrs. Aquino has sought increased trade and investment in her talks with President George Bush in Washington.

The trade and industry official said the Board of Investments had approved an easing of the 60-40 percent ownership rule for investments of the fund in companies listed on the local stock exchanges.

"Because the fund is directly sponsored by the Philippine government, the BOI decided to adopt a liberal interpretation of the 60-40 percent ownership rule," Mr. Alcantara told reporters.

Under present rules, foreigners can own only up to 40 percent of a company unless the concern is engaged in a pioneering venture or its entire production is for export.

The modified rule increases to 45 percent the limit on foreign ownership in companies already listed on the Manila and Makati exchanges, Mr. Alcantara said.

But he said investment areas subject to constitutional limits such as exploitation of natural resources, banking, real estate and the operation of public utilities are not covered by the new rule.

Foreign businessmen have sought changes in equity rules, saying the present setup deterred investments.

Still, the Board of Investments said it had approved local and foreign investments equivalent to $2.85 billion from January to September, almost three times their year-earlier level of $1.02 billion. The board said investments were expected to surge further.

The Philippines, aiming to become a newly-industrialized country within the next decade, is banking heavily on foreign investment to drive the economy.

The country has a skilled labor force and relatively low labor costs. But foreign businessmen complain of poor communications and transport, acute power shortages, corruption and slow bureaucracy.

Hong Kong Borrower Battles Downgrade

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's major international debt issuer, Mass Transit Railway Corp., will stage a road show for overseas investors to try to counter the effect of China's political upheaval on the colony's borrowing propects.

"It's necessary to make sure overseas investors have a clearer picture of Hong Kong and our company in the wake of June 4," said MTRC's treasurer, Jeffrey Cheung, on Friday.

Mr. Cheung and the corporation's finance director, Roger Moss, will go to London and New York next week. The two MTRC officials just finished a similar presentation in Tokyo.

Moody's Investors Service announced on Thursday it was downgrading the MTRC's long term foreign currency debt.

Moody's said the MTRC'S long term debt rating was linked to the decision to cut China's credit rating because of political conflicts in the wake of the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in June.

This is the first time that Hong Kong's debt has been cut at the same time as, and because of, China.

Hong Kong still enjoys a higher long term credit rating than China, which resumes sovereignty of the territory in 1997. According to the grading scale of New York-based Moody's, Hong Kong rates A3 for the long term and China gets BAA1, the next level down.

The downgrading, although widely expected, is seen as dampening fund raising efforts by Hong Kong entities.

"The political and economic instability in China will undoubtedly impact on Hong Kong's borrowing prospects," a U.S. banker said.

MTRC, the only local entity issuing long-term commercial paper in international market, was upgraded by the Japan Bond Research Institute from AA- to AA at the beginning of this year.

MTRC intends to borrow another 7 billion Hong Kong dollars (about $900 million) between 1991 to 1993.

"I can't say how the impact of Moody's downgrading will affect our future borrowings, as it depends on the market conditions," Mr. Cheung said. "But we have a 15 to 18 months pre-arrangment of committed finance facility; we don't need to borrow for 15 months."

Robert Roberts, managing director of Wardley Capital, the merchant banking arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., said: "Moody's downgrading only has an impact on loan pricing but not the ability to borrow. MTRC still enjoys a high grading."

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 10th, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Currency	Quotation
ABN BANK I.D.M., P.O. Box 449, Amsterdam		
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds	FL	76.62
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfonds Ned.	FL	58.10
(w) Aldollar	$	21.70
(w) Alrenta	FL	162.90
(w) America Fund	$	156.38
(w) Asian Tigers Fund	$	29.66
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	74.82
(w) Trans Europe Fund NV	$	35.98
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	24.07
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.		
(w) Investment Units	$	101.07
(w) Currency Units	$	104.82
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	631.52
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	267.75
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund	$	333.40
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia.	$	144.37
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	938.00
(d) Conbar	SF	1849.00
(d) Equibaer America	$	1704.00
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1530.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1693.00
(d) Stockbar	SF	2218.00
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	963.00
(d) Swissbar	SF	2417.00
BA GATEWAY FUND		
(b) Belgium Fixed Income	BFr	9.909
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income	FL	100.14
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,355.04
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,190.86
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	272,324.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	11,880.01
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) France Capital	FF	11,355.48
(w) Interbond Fund	$	197.84
(w) Interbelgian Cap Sicav	FB	57,810.00
(w) Intercash	DM	N.C.
(w) Intercash	ECU	1,305.42
(w) Intercash	$	N.C.
(w) Intercash	FF	13,701.82
(w) Intercash France Sec.	FF	11,742.01
(w) Intercash France Cap.	FF	11,201.09
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	11.04
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	31.08
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	11.03
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.86
(w) Inter Optimum F.B	BF	69,086.00
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	15.29
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	20.20
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer.	$	12.43
(w) Interequity European Class	$	10.05
(w) Interequity Australia Cls.	$	10.39
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernesey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.56
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.40
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	34.03
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.28
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	18.25
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.98
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	15.64
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	47.85
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	27.24
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,342.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	11.64
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	11.64
(w) France International	FF	98.23
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	122,384.26
(w) Galaxy futures Fd Ltd	$	100.00
(w) Gestion Selective	FF	4,283.42
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	136.32
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	285.92
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	113.03
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	Y	10,015.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	DM	104.51
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	13.61
(w) Manila Fund	$	10.63
(w) The Siam Fund	$	19.91
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	13.22
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	1023.24
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1021.38
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	98.83
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund	ECU	10.37
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1164.85
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.58
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	127.24
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	145.91
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10350.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund	$	10.21
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	74.62
(w) Leicom	$	2645.28
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	918.18
(b) Prifirst	$	529.70
(b) Priroo fund	DM	52.22
(w) Rente Plus	BF	5499.00
(t) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	54037.90
(t) Select. Horizon FF	FF	57355.24
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	9758.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	100.42
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	83.12
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1795.00
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.23
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	2.11
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1181.41
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	12.76
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	30.80
(d) $ Bond	$	13.38
(d) Non-$ Bond	DM	30.93
(d) Global Equity	$	17.04
(d) Global Bond	$	13.49
(d) Global Bond & Equity	$	14.70
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	7.29
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(t) Global Bond Fund	ECU	11.40
(t) European Securities Fund	ECU	12.41
(t) French Securities Fund	FF	124.61
(t) North American Secu.Fund	$	11.59
(t) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	9.87
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,706.04
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,064.74
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	7,227.45
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,183.74
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,813.52
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	114.27
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.97
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	9.826
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	91.43
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	36.36
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Actibonds	$	35.76
(w) CM Inv.Ser.Fds-Glbl.Grth.	$	10.70
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	9.09
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	58,932.06
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	54,321.22
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	60,444.17
(w) Elysees Multibonds Fd	£	506.98
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B)	DM	993.90
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)	ECU	1,033.42
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1,104.80
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	99,861.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A	ECU	10.54
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B	ECU	11.08
(w) European Smir Cos. Fd.A	ecu	13.53
(w) European Smir Comp.Fd.B	ecu	13.53
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
(w) CFI Court Terme	FF	118,561.59
(w) CFI Long Terme	FF	137,381.02
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	11592.39
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11796.70
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citicurrencies USD	$	1322.15
(d) Citicurrencies Managed	$	109.37
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1319.38
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1208.18
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1054.79
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	933.33
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1078.92
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro	ECU	1064.06
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	143.60
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	12,200.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	113.62
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	128.03
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	130.84
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond	$	114.41
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	103.43
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd.	YEN	10,673.00
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	206.55879
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	12.29894
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	12.71713
(w) Global Equities.	$	9.72000
(w) Global Money Market.	$	11.71000
(w) Global Bonds.	$	11.48000
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1888.59
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1429.63
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1519.32
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	814.06
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse	SF	2049.86
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.72
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency.	ecu	10.11
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	10.69
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	83.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	101.75
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	127.94
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.46
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	11,062.00
(d) Bond Voor £ Sterling	£	99.68
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	155.00
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	180.26
(d) CSF International	SF	143.50
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	599.00
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	218.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	160.50
(d) Canasec	SF	659.00
(d) Ussec	SF	786.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	223.75
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A	DM	249.34
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B	DM	249.34
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	178.50
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	103.05
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	118.06
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A'	DM	251.49
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B'	DM	251.49
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	99.57
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	110.74
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	95.90
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	101.34
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	101.04
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	111.56
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	103.43
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	117.24
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1444.67
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1244.63
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1536.52
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	116,802.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	42.33
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	80.01
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	147.00
(w) Winchester Capital	$	108.46
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	145.54
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	11.18
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1119.03
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1122.34
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.65
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	34.99
(w) Worldwide Special	$	817.34
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	14.11
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	15.84
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	198.45
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	101.47
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier:(0534-36331)		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.02 Offer	$	13.420
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.50 Offer	$	20.105
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.2355
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.8027
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4612
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0414
(w) Long Term	$	30.6049
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481) 26268		
(m) Elders Europe Futures Fund	$	10000.00
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.		
W. Rotter, (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	345.94
(d) ESI	$	111.66
(d) ESP	$	171.55
(d) EMR	$	104.86
ELDERS SWITZ.(838) 25 17 25		
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 98.50 Offer	SF	104.50
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 88.50 Offer	a$	93.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.93
(w) Global A	FL	12.14
(w) North America A	FL	10.17
(w) UK Equities	£	10.34
(w) UK Small Co.	£	9.54
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	836.85
(w) Meteore	Y	145,373.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1922.60
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.		
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4, 01-623-4680		
(w) Amer. Smaller Cos.Eqty. Ptfl.	$	10.49
(w) Oriental Equity Ptfl.	$	11.83
(w) European Equity Ptfl.	$	12.20
(w) Nordic Equity Ptfl.	$	11.89
(w) Amer. Mgl. Equity Ptfl.	$	9.35
(d) Western Pac. Equity Ptfl.	$	9.99
(d) Mediterranean Equity Ptfl.	$	9.10
(d) British Equity Portfolio	$	8.94
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Ptfl.	$	9.71
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Ptfl.	£	10.06
(d) North American Bond Ptfl.	$	10.19
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Ptfl.	$	10.23
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio	£	9.80
(d) ECU Bond Portfolio	ECU	10.00
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d)New Europe Fund	$	10.25
(d)Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	9.40
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	98.65
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.00*
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	63.45
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.00*
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	134.17
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	17.55
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	167.90
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	369.55
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.).		
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	10.64
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	11.17
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.48
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund.	$	71.46
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	22.37
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	13.85
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	13.58
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	14.40
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	105.01
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	38.98
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	65.17
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.		
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	1.03
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.63
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.50
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	1.01
(d) U.K. Portfolio	$	1.06
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio.	$	0.95*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	10.59
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.35
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd		
(w) Portafolio (est.)	$	0.8608
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.66
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w)Gaia HedgeI $ $ 84.71 Red	$	84.32
(w)Gaia HedgeII $ $ 96.41 Red	$	93.91
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1254.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1423.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1708.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.028
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.058
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.197
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	513.200
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.195
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	A$	1.118
(d) French Franc Deposit fd.	FF	10.56
(d) N. American	$	1.72
(d) Japan	Y	754.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	317.00
(d) International growth	$	2.87
(d) British	£	2.28
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.05
(d) International Bond	$	1.17
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	3135.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.42
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	0.99
(d) Australasian fund	£	0.36
(d) Canadian fund	Con$	0.98
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.37
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.79
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1074.02
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	211.4276
(w) State St. American	$	305.62
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	25.19
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	118.90
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	10,043.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,585.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037		
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	234.37
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	249.71
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	151.82
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	157.77
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord.	$	110.12
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe.	$	126.68
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	185.34
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	28.46
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	108.47
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	251.23
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1447.92
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	122.25
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	104.32
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	194.85
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	158.61
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	467.18
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	103.03
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	104.90
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	102.25
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	102.40
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,146.00
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	131.88
(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	518.35
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	158.32
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	215.24
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	96.65
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	104.23
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	431.86
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	179.97
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	156.18
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	140.46
(w) GAM ut Inc.	$	293.07
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	219.12
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	SF	91.26
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	£	102.83
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	DM	93.61
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc.	Y	12,067.00
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	46.89
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	14.24
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	30.46
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	39.26
(w) G.T.Biotechn/Health Fund	$	10.40
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.83
(w) G.T. Britain Fund	$	7.49
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	10.93
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	21.22
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	29.03
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	31.80
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	15.20
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd	$	16.25
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	25.91
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	11.65
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	11.70
(w) G.T. Japan Smi Co.Fd	$	13.20
(w) G.T. Korea Fund	$	10.00
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class		7.27
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd		32.53
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.42
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	£	9.62
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	8.45
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	34.68
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	$	8.24
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	9.78
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	13.07
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	18.44
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	38.70
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	17.02
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	13.21
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	26.70
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.73
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	48.37
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	92.75
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	564.59
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	214.60
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,770.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	208.62
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	111.19
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	114.08
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl	FL	205.92
(w) Iam Europe global	ECU	95.96
(w) Iam Europe luxe	ECU	99.98
(w) Iam Europe 90/10	ECU	97.58
(w) Iam Europe 1992	ECU	104.68
(w) Iam Europe au Sud	ECU	101.62
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.69
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3271.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	6321.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1295.08
(d) Int.World Fund	$	98.59
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD	$	1054.33*
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)		
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	19,778.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	28.80
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	95.15
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	62.89
(d) J.F European	$	10.87
(d) J.F International	$	13.86
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust	$	11.94
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.incorporated.		
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd.	$	842.67
(b) Stonehenge Ltd.	$	1010.96
THE LIBERTY FUNDS U.S. 800-763-5959		
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund	$	86.49
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertoletti,(22) 208611/ext. 2222		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	116.60
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	180.20
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	232.10
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	282.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	161.35
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	249.40
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	17.47
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
(m) Alubar Mint Gtd.Fund Ltd.	$	92.23
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	38.01
(m) Mint Limited - Income	$	13.63
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	18.88
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A	$	20.36
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	18.09
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	14.38
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	12.73
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	10.37
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	109.17
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	98.49
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	10.58
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	4.55
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.06
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.63
(d) Global equity Portfolio	$	10.49
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	11.13
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.98
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.34
(d) US Federal Securites	$	9.85
(d) World Nat Res Pfl Share A	$	10.93
(d) World Nat Res Pfl Share B	$	10.85
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS		
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl.	$	10.92
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio	DM	10.10
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion	£	10.46
(d) US Dollar Portfolion	$	10.85
(d) Yen Portfolio	Y	1007.00
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.456*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.29
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.236
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.909
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	3.010
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.056
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	£	1.391
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	£	1.064
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.36*
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.442
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1780*
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	17.51
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	13.48
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	159.24
NMB BANK,PO 7888,1008 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	2.66803
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	38.10
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund	$	10.55
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.		
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	10.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	21.01
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	16.77
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	17.04
(w) Japanese Yen	$	25.83
(w) Poud Sterling	$	15.82
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.80
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.91
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.47
(w) HY European Currencies	ECU	
(w) HY European Curr. Divl. Pay.	ECU	
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.59
(w) Swiss Franc Divl. paying	SF	
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.50
(w) European Currency	ECU	14.23
(w) Convertibles	$	13.39
(w) French Franc	F	101.78
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	10.31
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	1,102.40
(d) Cortexa International	$	128.87
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,376.59
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	152.79
(d) Luxor	$	8.72
(d) Moneyflow	LF	10,367.00
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	20.78
(d) Parinter Fund	$	217.99
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	154.88
(d) Europhenix	ECU	187.70
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	12.67
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A'	LF	1,301.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B'	LF	1,402.00
(w) Obli-Franc	FF	1,234.13
(w) Obli-DM 'A'	DM	1,157.01
(w) Obli-DM 'B'	DM	1,291.32
(w) Obligestion	SF	89.03
(w) Obli-Dollar 'A'	$	1,238.05
(w) Obli-Dollar 'B'	$	1,318.30
(w) Obli-Yen 'A'	Y	106,247.00
(w) Obli-Yen 'B'	Y	115,756.00
(w) Obli-Gulden 'A'	FL	1,056.69
(w) Obli-Gulden 'B'	FL	1,117.21
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,511.17
(w) Parjapon	Y	3,700.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	2085.51
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd.	ECU	965.86
(m) Media Ltd.	$	1001.69
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1281.94
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1572.95
(m) Updyke Ltd	$	268.67
(m) Value N.V.	$	2057.39
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	41.50
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	26.29
(w) DP Energy Resources.	$	45.09
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	58.82
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	56.37
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	341.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	272.94
PIONEER GROUP		
(d) Pioneer Fund	$	23.62
(d) Pioneer II	$	20.03
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	16.72
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	13.11
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	11.53
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	105.70
(d) Rolinco	FL	106.10
(d) Rorento	FL	60.30
(d) Rodamco	FL	80.70
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	199.16
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.40
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	15.26
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.62
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	43.32
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	53.20
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.52
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.81
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	15.66
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.20
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.31
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.36
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1104.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.14
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.11
(d)Gold Share	$	1.15
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	103.16
(d)US$ Bond	US$	112.25
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.86
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	54.95
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	11.356
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.770
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.513
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	12.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	11.47
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.81
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.43
(d) IP US Share	$	12.55
(d) IP Global Equity	$	12.43
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	11.44
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	12.99
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.98
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	11.54
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.79
(w)Equity Global	$	1.07
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.83
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.91
(w)Equity Japan	Y	139.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.21
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.06
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	1.12
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	1.09
(d)Equity North America	$	1.16
(d)Bond DEM	DM	0.96
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.97
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.65
(d)Bond Sweden	SEK	10.14
(d)Bond Dollar	$	1.02
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.04
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.92
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0900
(d)FRF	FF	1.0441
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)		
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A	$	11.78
(w) SF Bonds B Germany	DM	21.85
(w) SF Bonds C France	FF	86.46
(w) SF Bonds D Switz.	SF	20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B.	£	8.27
(w) SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1637.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe	ECU	11.72
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide	$	11.64
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	557.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America	$	11.99
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe	ECU	11.46
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	YEN	1675.00
(w) SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
(w) SF Eq P Growth Countries	$	11.42
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines	$	10.84
(w) SF Equities R World Wide	$	11.86
(w) SF Short Term S France	FF	113.75
(w) SF Short Term T Eur.	ECU	11.10
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	103.08
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.11
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	50.78
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	11.80
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.65
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh	$	9.99
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs	$	9.70
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh	$	9.95
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	469.25
(d) AngloValor	£	182.11
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	604.88
(d) Convert Bond Selection	SF	101.86
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	138.37
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	115.19
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	101.67
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	117.72
(d) FranceValor	FF	1777.16
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	453.32
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	584.46
(d) ItalValor	Lit	474,327.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	432.25
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5815.07
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1123.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	106.21
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	104.67
(d) Swissvalor	SF	382.50
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.00
(d) UniversalFund	SF	121.43
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,800.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	2.08
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	11.69
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA	DM	34.10
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A.	DM	19.50
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	£	6.69
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	11.37
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.40
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	11.53
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	26.43
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	23.93
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	60.70
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	30.48
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	10.80
(d) Thor.Litl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	21.75
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	7.46
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	9.98
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.69
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.		
(m)T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	9.99
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	43.09
(d) Eurobond	$	28.28
(d) Mortgage	C$	13.61
(d) Overseas	$	28.35
(d) Tiger	$	40.63
(d) High Yield Bond	£	66.50
(d) Marunouchi	£	88.10
(d) Far Eastern	£	622.70
(d) Gilt	£	506.70
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.252
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	105.50
(d) 1992	£	265.90
(d) Wall Street	£	252.70
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	99.00*
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	971.26
(d) M-FUND	SF	1078.69
(d) E-FUND	SF	531.95
(d) J-FUND	SF	486.43
(d) M-Distribution	SF	102.25
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.26
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Amca American Shrs	SF	41.25
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	64.00
(d) Brit-Invest Shares	SF	760.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds	DM	201.10
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds	$	110.46
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	211.50
(d) Eurit	SF	335.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	207.00
(d) Francit Shares.	SF	209.00
(d) Germac Shares.	SF	213.00
(d) Globinvest Shares.	SF	115.00
(d) Gold Invest Shares.	SF	282.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh.	SF	235.00
(d) Itac Shares	SF	217.50
(d) Japan-Invest Sh.	SF	1742.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	232.50
(d) Skandinavien-Invest	SF	262.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	1084.60
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds.	YEN	86722.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	40.40
(d) Unifonds	DM	32.60
(d) Unirak	DM	77.85
(d) Unizins	DM	113.40
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	10.18
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.44
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.46
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.33
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.52
Other Funds		
(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94	$	9.1372
(r) Acticroissance	$	490.87
(r) Actifinance Intl	$	995.92
(w) Actigestion	FF	1184.04
(w) Activest Intl	$	22.36
(d) Amvabel	FL	89.70
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	247.48
(b) Ariane	$	3,540.24
(m) Atlantic Fund	$	89.44
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	171.14
(r) Australia Fund	$	16.04
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	714.00
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	134.04
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	118.68
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	11.40
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	87.20
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	117.55
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund	$	10.69
(w) CMI Investment Fund	$	1237.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9745.957
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	112.10
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	34.55
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	111.77
(m) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA	$	4.35
(d) Conqueror Fund Ltd	$	101.02
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.78
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	61.29
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	242.52
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9133.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	192.97
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	93.67
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM	1012.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1136.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	24.33
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	16.75
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	67.93
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	11.15
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	880.75
(d) Emperor Fund Limited	$	100.37
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1144.38
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.92
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	74.23
(d) Europe 1992	$	9.45
(d) Exclusive Advisors Fund Ltd	$	99.44
(m) Fatum Fund	$	1005.68
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	133.50
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd.	$	54.60
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	37,757.23
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	108.67
(d) Fonditalia	$	74.72
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	194.80
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	9.72
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	74.33
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	156.62
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	41.76
(w) Future Div.Fund	$	30.175.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	18.41
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	2048.02
(d) Green Line France	FF	663.31
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	280.17
(w) Health 2000 Ltd		$ S
(w) Hestia Funds	$	152.05
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1883.70
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	184.77
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	YEN	49,765.00
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.74
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	11.73
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1221.47
(m)Interface Fund Ltd.	$	142.42
(d) Interfund SA	$	38.60
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	409.29
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	24.24
(w) Intersec SA	$	3573.40
(d) Investa DWS	DM	65.71
(w) Inpremet	$	9.91
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	42.35
(m) Japan Selection A ses.	Y	10,435.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	213.56
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	306.74
(w) Kenmar Intl - B	$	9295.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	268.22
(d) KML-II High Yield 08/11/89	$	838.57
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	42.29
(w) LACO International	$	7.21
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises	FF	268.22
(d) Liquibaer	$	1794.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	91.69
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II.	$	09.46
(w) Luxfund	$	110.40
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	130.22
(w)ML Morgens Ly HI Yld.Inv.NV	$	8.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	39.10
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.15
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	198.27
(w) NMT Citadel Bond	SF	114.79
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s.	$	107.73
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.92
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	14.10
(d) Nordmix	Lit	11099.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	282.04
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	135.44
(m) Overlook Performance	$	1137.97
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.36
(d) PAM Futures Trad.	$	1236.01
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	126.22
(d) Preferred Capital Fund Lt.	$	100.06
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.03/11/89	$	7.34
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.71
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	13,873.13
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd	$	9.84
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	383.10
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	10.91
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.+++	$	31.30
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.47
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.30
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4978.99
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.1.	$	981.08
(d) Strat Intl Gold Fund S.A	$	6.71
(b) Stellux Fund	$	186.17
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	1053.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.82
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.32
(w) The Optimum Fund	$	1215.04
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.td Sicav	$	11.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	Y	37714.00
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures.LTD	$	4587.09
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	707.44
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.CLA	$	3633.52
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1885.44
(m) Tweedy.Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1415.16
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	76.71
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	62.32
(d) Uni Bond Fund	ECU	1526.65
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1672.55
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	130.45
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.89
(d) Vesper Tr 'A'	FF	1033.48
(d) Vesper Tr 'B'	FF	1240.72
(d) Vesper Tr 'C'	FF	933.69
(d) Vesper Tr 'D'	FF	964.18
(d) Victoria Fund	$	8,750.00
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	14.37
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	11.79
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	89,923.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; # - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1295	F2295
Los Angeles	F1895	F3590
Miami	F1695	F3190
Montreal	F1000	F1890
Vancouver	F2250	F4195
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F4995
Australia	F4510	F7990
Japan	F4195	F7395
Caribbean	F1480	F2960

and more destinations ... Discount on 1st & business class. Rates subject to modifications. Restrictions may apply. Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94 Fax 45 08 83 35. 6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles (Lic. 175.111) ...and also

ACCESS IN LYONS Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69003 Lyon. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77 Book now by phone with credit card

WORLDWIDE scheduled departures at the lowest ever discount economy or 1st class airfare. Credit cards possible. Paris: 42 89 10 81 or Fax: 42 56 25 82

COLLECTORS

BAGPIPES- EARLY 1900'S. Full ivory. Hendersons, superb unique set. Offers Tel UK 031 660 5552.

HOTELS

FRANCE

CENTRE VILLE ETOILE *** (Champs Elysees - Etoile Porte Maillot)

CENTRE VILLE MATIGNON *** (Champs Elysees - Ave Matignon)

Each room with bath, English T.V., mini-bar, Minitel... If availability 50% off on accommodation during weekend (2 nights minimum) When no commercial fair is scheduled. Reservation: Tel (1) 43.80.56.18 or 42.25.73.01 Central Reservation: Telex 650343F.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON BOUND? ASTON COURT HOTEL. Extremely well and newly appointed private hotel in a very central London location of West Kensington. Ideal for business and holiday traveller. £42.50 single, £57.50 double/twin. All prices inclusive of 15% government tax and full English breakfast. Tel: 01-602-9954, Fax: 01-371-1338. Tlx: 919208 ASTON G.

HOTELS

GREAT BRITAIN

LHI

THE DIPLOMAT HOTEL

2 CHESHAM STREET, BELGRAVIA LONDON SW1X 8DT Tel: 01-235 1544 Tlx: 926679 DIPLMT G Fax: 01-259-6153

In exclusive Belgravia, within walking distance of Harrods. Provides unexpected opportunity for super accommodation and full English breakfast at exceptional value.

Single £49.95 + VAT Double/Twin £74.95 + VAT A LINBAR HOTEL

PEN PALS

SEEKING PEN PALS 35-45 especially from Sweden & England & other countries. Ms. D. Wilbur, 50 Bayview Dr, Huntington, NY 11743 USA

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

FULLY APPROVED University Degrees! Economical home study for Bachelor's, Master's, Ph.D., FULLY APPROVED by California State Department of Education. Prestigious faculty counsels for independent study and life experience credits (5,100 enrolled students, 500 faculty). FREE INFORMATION - Richard Crews, M.D. (Harvard), President, Columbia Pacific University, Department 2T3N, 1415 Third Street, San Rafael, CA 94901. Toll Free: (800) 227-0119; California: (800) 552-5522; or (415) 459-1650.

EARN UNIVERSITY degrees utilizing work, life & academic experience. For evaluation & information forward resume to: Pacific Southern University, 9581 W. Pico Blvd., Dept. 121, Los Angeles, CA 90035 USA

EDUCATION

GMAT PREPARATION 32 hours - FF 1,500.- 4 hours/week evening courses. AMERICAN BUSINESS SCHOOL (1) 45.01.96.01

AMERICAN ENGLISH conversation. Perfect your speaking abilities. Call Matt. Tel: 48.05.78.49 or 46.40.62.32

ARTS

RENOIR, MONET, CEZANNE

VAN GOGH, GAUGUIN......

PRIVATE INT'L FOUNDATION Expanding existing collection. Will buy important Impressionist, Post Impressionist and Italian Renaissance paintings.

Strictly no dealers. Direct owners only. Guaranteed confidentiality. Phone Paris 40.38.23.32.

SERIOUS JAPANESE BUYER with CASH looking to buy French Impressionist & other important paintings

IMMEDIATELY

Send all information with photos & prices to: JAMAIS, INC. 127 E. 59th St. NY, NY 10022 USA Facsimile no: 212-360-1747

EXHIBIT IN AMSTERDAM (Centre). J. Servaas, J. Shaw, E. Feher, have exhibited in Het Rozept from Jan to Aug 1990 multi-media artists can work & show their projects in Amsterdam. $500 per month. Write P.O. Box 15223, 1001 ME Amsterdam-C

BUYING PICASSO CERAMICS Best prices paid. Marcia, 211 Bradford St, Provincetown, MA 02657, USA Tel: 508-487-2546/Fax: 508-487-4743

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE Head office in New York 330 W 56 St NYC 10019 212-765-7896 MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

MERCEDES V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY 9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED TEL: LONDON (01) 351 6666

LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE 10A Kensington Church St, W8 TEL: 937 9136 or 937 9133 All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON Portman Escort Agency 67 Chiltern Street London W1 Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158 All major credit cards accepted

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ARISTOCATS London Escort Service 3 Shouldham Street, London W1 All major Credit Cards Accepted Tel: 01-258 0090 (3 LINES) 12 noon - midnight

ULTIMATE '10' 212-688-1741 NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE

*****MADRID Glamour Escort Service. Tel: 259 90 02.

FLORIDA A About Town Inc. ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE MAJOR CREDIT CARDS 1-800-628-0714 U.S.

ZURICH 558720 Private Tourism Guide Service Credit Cards Accepted

GENEVA * MELODIE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel 022/46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH Brigitte Escort Service 01/252 6174

PRISTINE ESCORTS/NYC 212-754-1948/754-1949

GENEVA * JOY * ESCORT SERVICE. 022 / 21 99 61

MUNICH * 91 23 14 * The Friendly Escort Service

CAPRICE-NYC ESCORT SERVICE 212-737-3291

TOKYO***FIRST CLASS***ESCORT *** MEMBERSHIP *** *** SERVICE *** *** TEL 351-2278 ***

VIENNA BARETA TOP MODEL ESCORT SERVICE 56 35 95

***** VIENNA ***** Elite Escort Service 83 33 71

NEW TOP LUXURY ELITE ESCORT FRENCH, ITALIAN, AUSTRIAN UPPER CLASS MODEL SERVICE LONDON Belgravia 581 2089

LONDON TOP MODEL Elegant Escort Service. Telephone: 01-286 0918

ESCORTS & GUIDES

******TOKYO TOP 21****** MULTILINGUAL GUIDE AGENCY TEL: TOKYO 58-646-74.

LONDON BRAZILIAN ESCORT Service. Open seven days a week. Multilingual. Tel: 01 724 5597/91

****LONDON MARILYN**** Lady Companion Escort Service **Tel: 01-386 7671**

LONDONS TOP VIP ESCORTS Exclusive Multilingual service London Belgravia 01-299 2076/3410.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort service. Days and evenings. Please telephone 603 7194 London.

******** FRANKFURT ******** ****** Pamela Escort Service ****** ****** Tel: 069 / 68 24 05 ******

***** FRANKFURT ***** Princess Escort Service, 7 days. Tel: 069 / 666 25 64.

**** TOKYO VIP PRIVATE **** ******** Escort Service ******** Tel: (03) 584-9487.

GENEVA FAVOURITE ESCORT and Guide Service. Tel: 022/21.97.46.

MILAN & LUGANO EXCLUSIVE **** Multilingual Escort Service. Tel: (39-2) 8691479.

MILAN VIP Escort Service (2)461125

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 3641746 Athens

*** MADRID *** CHRISTIE *** Guide Service. Telephone: (341) 571 52 62.

TOKYO *** TOP ESCORT SERVICE Major credit cards accepted. Tel: (03) 436-4598.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON-PARIS ESCORT SERVICE 01 259 5408 ALL CREDIT CARDS. ROLLS ROYCE SERVICE AVAILABLE.

FRANKFURT * PRIVATE * Sophisticated Escort Service. Call: 069/444 798.

*********** VIENNA *********** ETOILE ESCORT SERVICE. **** 56 78 55 ****

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN" ESCORT SERVICE. 069/ 55 88 26. THE BEST IN TOWN.

DEBUTANTE LONDON ESCORT SERVICE TEL 0860 580 358UK.

LONDON ELEGANT ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01-289-7723.

**** LONDON PARIS LINK **** Anne + Claire French Exclusive VIP Escort Service. London (01) 351-1152

LONDON EXECUTIVE PRIVATE ESCORT SERVICE 01 589 5990.

AMSTERDAM 2000 Escort Service. All credit cards accepted. Telephone: (0) 20 - 911030

*********** VIENNA *********** VIP ESCORT SERVICE. **** 587 01 84 ****

THE WORLDS FINEST ESCORT AGENCY, LONDON Tel: 0836 786141 or 01 286 6989.

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service, Number One, Telephone: (0) 20-327799 or (0) 20-362833.

LONDON - EXCEPTIONAL TOP CLASS ESCORT SERVICE KNIGHTSBRIDGE 01-581-1642.

LONDON PRIVATE VIP Escort Service to Heathrow. Call 01 567 5367.

SPORTS

College Bowl Lineups Are Taking Shape, but Shakily

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

For the moment it seems clear: Notre Dame, the No. 1-ranked U.S. college football team, will meet No. 2 Colorado in the national championship game at the Federal Express Orange Bowl, and everyone else will seek the next best thing. But schools and bowl scouts continue to deal and to duck promises, because clarity could be a week-to-week thing for the remainder of the season.

When Colorado (9-0) defeated Nebraska (8-1) by 27-21 on Saturday, the Buffaloes, with two easy games left, all but won their first Big Eight title since 1961 and a place in the Orange Bowl. With the national title game apparently established, other schools and bowls have found their alternate choices defined unusually early.

The Sunkist Fiesta Bowl will, in all likelihood, invite the Big Eight runner-up Cornhuskers, ranked No. 6, to meet No. 5 Florida State (7-2) in a game that could be the second-most prestigious. The USF&G Sugar Bowl apparently will ask No. 7 Miami (7-1) to play the Southeastern Conference champion, No. 4 Alabama (8-0) currently leading that race. The Mobil Cotton Bowl, hampered by a muddled, poorly ranked Southwest Conference situation (No. 16 Texas A&M looks likely), is pursuing the Big Ten runner-up, among other viable candidates. The Rose Bowl could offer a potential impact on the national title, should the Big Ten and Pac-10 champions be among the top five; Michigan was ranked third this week, Southern California ninth.

Several games, though, could alter the choices. Formal bowl invitations will not be extended until Nov. 25, but schools and games traditionally come to understandings a week before that. They may arrive at them even earlier, but not without some gambling by both sides.

"It almost works out too early," said the Orange Bowl's executive director, Steve Hatchell. "This year it's just sitting there. And you want to say, 'Can we do this right now?' "

There are a number of schools with distinguished records for the bowls to choose from, so no one will be a big loser. But a byproduct is that some teams with deserving records could be passed over. "Some of those 9-2 teams are going to get left out," said the Fiesta Bowl representative, Don Meyers. That could include No. 18 Virginia (8-2), which may be relegated to a smaller bowl by bigger-name schools despite its 20-9 victory Saturday over then No. 18 North Carolina State.

The Cavaliers can clinch at least a tie for their first Atlantic Coast Conference title with a victory at Maryland on Nov. 18. But the Florida Citrus Bowl appears likely to exercise an option to bypass the league champion and seek a game of higher ranked teams. The Citrus is considering a number of Southern independents and SEC teams, and one possible matchup being considered is No. 12 Auburn (6-2) or No. 11 Tennessee (6-1) against No. 8 Illinois (7-1), should the latter finish second in the Big Ten.

The Hall of Fame is also courting No. 20 Florida (6-2). The Citrus, Gator and Hall of Fame — all Florida based — are expected to choose among SEC also-rans.

Notre Dame has not appeared in the Orange Bowl since 1975, which makes a trip there all the more alluring. But the Fighting Irish have dangerous games left at Penn State on Nov. 18 and at Miami on Nov. 25, and so conceivably could become a two-loss team. "That's the big downside," Hatchell said.

As a result, some other bowls are loathe to concede the Irish to the Orange, most particularly the Fiesta. Despite reports from sources that the Irish already have said no to a second straight trip to the Fiesta, Meyers said the Irish would not object to returning to the site of their 1988 national championship. He maintains that his bowl could be a logical place for the Irish should they lose to Miami — in a game played at the Orange Bowl of all places.

"If they lose, no one wants to go back to that place," he said. "If they can gracefully decide to go someplace else, we think they will."

But the Irish are almost certain to get a guarantee from the Orange. The alternative teams on the Fiesta list are Florida State and Miami, either of which could be among the top three teams by the end of the season. The Cornhuskers appear to be a foregone conclusion as the opponent. Yet they, too, could have another loss, facing arch-rival Oklahoma in the final game of the regular season.

The Sugar Bowl officials are hindered in their deliberations by the fact that the SEC is far from decided. Alabama is 5-0 and seeking its first title since 1981, but must play at Louisiana State and Auburn and needs to win one to at least tie. Miami must play Pittsburgh and Notre Dame, but is a safe draw regardless of record.

The Cotton Bowl is in the worst position of the New Year's Day games because of the state of the SWC. Texas (4-3) was previously unbeaten in the conference and an attractive potential host, but then lost Saturday to Texas Tech. That puts No. 11 Arkansas (7-1) and No. 16 Texas A&M (7-2) back in the picture. For an opponent, the Cotton is seeking an attractive conference runner-up and will watch the pivotal Big Ten game between Illinois and Michigan closely. But representatives still hold slim hope of getting marquee independents such as Miami and Florida State. No. 19 West Virginia (6-2-1), with Heisman Trophy candidate Major Harris, remains a possibility, but its attractiveness was diminished with Saturday's loss to No. 13 Penn State.

"I think it's too early," said the executive director, Jim Brock. "We're all still in the running for the same teams."

Peter Southwick/The Associated Press
West Virginia's Harris: Hurt by fumbles.

Heisman Race More a Muddle

Washington Post Service

There is a vacancy where the Heisman Trophy front-runner ought to be.

Ballots were mailed to the voters this week but, with a handful of games left before the Dec. 2 ceremony at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York, there is no clear choice for the distinction as best U.S. college football player.

Rudy Riska, executive director of the Heisman Committee, said he did not not recall a race so ill-defined so late in the season. Among the choices are a quarterback at a school on probation, Andre Ware of Houston, and a quarterback who is more accurately a running back, Tony Rice of Notre Dame. Major Harris of West Virginia, Anthony Thompson of Indiana, Emmitt Smith of Florida, Dee Dowis of Air Force, Raghib Ismail of Notre Dame and Darian Hagan of Colorado also qualify as candidates.

"I've been here 28 years and I don't remember anything that has been so wide open," Riska said, adding that, "I guess the next couple of weeks will make it clearer. Unless it makes it more confused."

One reason for the lack of a favorite is that the best candidates, 1988 winner Barry Sanders of Oklahoma State and Miami quarterback Steve Walsh, opted for the NFL despite another year of college eligibility. It's the sort of year that could result in an argument, joining much-debated past recipients such as Auburn quarterback Pat Sullivan (1971).

Each of the most frequently mentioned candidates has as many drawbacks as accomplishments, and some key late games could decide it. Notre Dame, for instance, at Penn State and Miami. Rice has been maligned for not having classic throwing ability or dominant statistics; he's the team's leading rusher, but with only 653 yards. He has six interceptions and only two touchdown passes, yet he has not lost a game in two years and is 25-2 as a starter. An impressive late performance could clinch it for him.

Ware is in an awkward position, because no player at a school on probation has ever won the trophy. But his statistics are so extravagant — 263 of 417 for 3,413 yards and 36 touchdowns — that he might overcome that stigma. Thompson, the Indiana tailback, stumbled the last couple of weeks, being outgained by Tony Boles of Michigan and Blake Ezor of Michigan State. But he has set the NCAA career touchdown record (59), previously held by Army's Glenn Davis and Pitt's Tony Dorsett.

The others also are debatable. Harris's 1,618 yards passing and 661 yards rushing are impressive, but he fumbled three times against Penn State last week in his chance to excell. Smith is the nation's leading rusher with 1,214 yards on 203 carries, but he has been the victim of the maelstrom in the Gators' program, with the coach, Galen Hall, resigning after admitting to NCAA violations. And Dowis and Hagan have battled obscurity all season.

That makes it hard for Riska to know whom to invite to the ceremony. "If it was too clear-cut, no one would be interested, right?" Riska said.

— SALLY JENKINS

New Coach and Role Players Like 'Ethan Who' Have Rekindled Raiders' Spirit

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

Imagine it is 1985. You are making the Kansas City Chiefs' first-round draft pick, the 15th selection overall in the National Football League's college draft. Do you pick Ethan Horton, a University of North Carolina running back, or say, wide receiver Jerry Rice?

Ethan who?

"Yeah, I've heard all the jokes," said Horton, an unassuming player who exemplifies the Los Angeles Raiders' newfound spirit. "They've called me a bust, a mistake, all of that stuff. I tell myself I still have a few things to prove."

Horton is trying to prove everyone wrong with a team that has recently shown it can do plenty right. The Raiders are 5-4 but are 4-1 since Art Shell became coach, and hope their turnabout continues Sunday night against the Chargers (3-6) in San Diego.

Horton was the Atlantic Coast Conference's leading rusher and player of the year in 1984. The Chiefs made him their top draft pick, but cut him during the 1986 preseason. The Raiders signed but then cut him both in 1987 and 1988.

They called again before the 1989 season, but this time with a twist: They wanted him to play tight end. "I've only caught three passes here this year, but the tight end's job here is to block," Horton said. "I'm growing into it." His blocking has helped Bo Jackson average 7.4 yards a carry and score four touchdowns.

The Chargers' defense should provide a challenge for the Raiders: It has allowed only 20 or fewer points in seven straight games. The Raiders probably will start Jay Schroeder at quarterback because of Steve Beuerlein's knee injury.

Nevada oddsmakers favor the Raiders by 2½ points.

NFL PREVIEW

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington (4-5) at Philadelphia (6-3) — Remember the Sept. 17 meeting in Washington where the Eagles trailed early by 20-0 but won by 42-37 with the help of a freakish last-minute fumble recovery and return of 77 yards that set up the winning score?

The Redskins do. They own the league's No. 1 passing offense, but the Eagles lead the league in interceptions, with 20, and their aggressive pass rush could easily reinjure quarterback Doug Williams, who made a rusty return last Sunday after 10 weeks out with a back injury. The Eagles are favored by 4 points.

Minnesota (6-3) at Tampa Bay (3-6) — Minnesota beat the Los Angeles Rams last Sunday in a thrilling 23-21 overtime game. This should be a breather. Vikings by 6.

Atlanta (3-6) at San Francisco (8-1) — Atlanta knows it can win in San Francisco; it beat the 49ers by 34-17 there last season. Chris Miller, the Falcons' quarterback, has been intercepted only twice in 259 throws. 49ers by 10.

Green Bay (5-4) at Detroit (1-8) — This is a crucial game for Green Bay, over the .500 mark after nine games for the first time in 12 years. The Packers' rushing defense ranks 26th. The Lions' speedy tailback, Barry Sanders, ran for a career-high 184 yards in Green Bay's 23-20 overtime victory two weeks ago. Packers by 1½.

Dallas (1-8) at Phoenix (4-5) — The Cardinals beat the Cowboys, 19-10, two weeks ago but have not swept Dallas since the 1970 season. Dallas, which won its first game this season last Sunday, in Washington, has not allowed a touchdown in its last two games. Cardinals by 7.

New York Giants (8-1) at Los Angeles Rams (5-4) —The Rams have lost four straight and the Giants have won four straight. The Rams beat the Giants, 45-31, in Giants Stadium last season. The Rams have dropped to 26th in defense and last in pass defense. Rams by 1½.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Cincinnati (5-4) at Houston (5-4) — The injury-decimated Bengals got slammed by the Raiders last Sunday. Their quarterback, Boomer Esiason, probably will start despite a bruised lung in Monday night's game. Oilers by 5½.

Miami (5-4) at New York Jets (2-7) — An average of 70.9 points has been scored by these teams in their last seven games against each other, the Jets winning a 40-33 shootout earlier this season. Miami has more at stake; with a victory and a Buffalo loss, it can pull into a first-place tie in the AFC East. Dolphins by 3.

Denver (7-2) at Kansas City (4-5) — Since Mike Shanahan rejoined the Broncos as John Elway's chief tutor, Elway has averaged 264 yards passing in his last three games. The six previous games, he averaged 169 yards. Denver is most concerned with the running of Christian Okoye, who leads the league with 936 yards. The Denver defense, however, has not allowed a 100-yard rusher this season. Chiefs by 1.

Indianapolis (4-5) at Buffalo (6-3) — Eric Dickerson returns from a hamstring injury after missing his first game in seven years in the NFL. The Colts hope their offense returns, too; they rank 23d offensively, 14th rushing and 25th passing. Tom Ramsey, the Colts' backup quarterback, will start in place of Jack Trudeau, who has a broken finger. Bills by 6½.

Cleveland (6-3) at Seattle (4-5) — Seattle has been struggling, even in its Kingdome, where it is 1-3. Now, quarterback Dave Krieg faces a pesky secondary that leads the conference in interceptions with 16. Browns by 2½.

INTERCONFERENCE

Chicago (5-4) at Pittsburgh (4-5) — The Bears stumbled against the Packers last week and face the threat of falling flat if they lose this game. Chicago already trails the Vikings by one game in the NFC Central and is tied with the Packers. Bears by 3½.

New Orleans (4-5) at New England (3-6) — The Saints lost in San Francisco on Monday night, but so what? The 49ers appear to be on another level, and so do the perplexing Patriots, only near the bottom level. The Saints' run defense is No. 1 in the league (79.1 yards allowed a game) and its passing offense ranks No. 6. Saints by 3.

Union Asked to Look at Eason's No-Win Contract

New York Times Service

Leigh Steinberg, the lawyer who represents Tony Eason, the quarterback who was demoted to fourth-string and then cut by the New England Patriots last week, says he has asked the Players Association to investigate the Patriots' handling of Eason.

Eason, who at midweek was picked up by the New York Jets for the $100 waiver price, signed for $1.1 million this year but was benched after starting the first three games. After eight games, he was told he was going to be cut unless he agreed to a renegotiated salary: He would receive full pay only if he appeared in more than half the plays in a game.

If not, under the new deal, he would receive nothing. Like virtually all the players in the NFL, Eason's salary is not guaranteed. He can be cut at any time.

BOOKS

CARIBBEAN

By James A. Michener. 673 pages. $22.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

SIX DAYS IN HAVANA

By James A. Michener and John Kings. 144 pages. Illustrated. $24.95. University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, Tex. 78713.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

JAMES A. MICHENER, whose books transport his readers to far corners of the earth and often along the way make history palatable, confides at the start of his new novel: "The chief character in this narrative is the Caribbean Sea, one of the most alluring bodies of water, a rare gem among the oceans, defined by the islands that form a chain of lovely jewels to the north and east. Although bounded on the south and west by continental land masses, it is the islands that give the Caribbean its unique charm."

In "Caribbean," Michener is following the method he used so successfully in "Tales of the South Pacific," his magical first novel: island-hopping, inventing fictional characters who interact with colorful real-life personalities and placing historic events within a changing landscape.

It's a formula he has perfected in novels set in Spain, Israel, South Africa, Texas, Poland, Alaska and elsewhere.

In "Caribbean," Michener fans will notice that this time he permits himself a little more editorializing, based on his personal observations and recent political developments.

His novel begins in the year 1310 on an island that would later be called Dominica and leaps the centuries to Fidel Castro's Cuba. Even American tourists familiar with some of the serene islands will find themselves enlightened by the information the novel delivers about the brutality, slavery and colonialism that once flourished in the Caribbean.

Sailing through the pages of "Caribbean," the reader encounters Columbus, Sir Francis Drake, Henry Morgan and other buccaneers, Admiral Horatio Nelson, General Toussaint-Louverture and the cricket star Sir Benny Castain. In the background are European monarchs, sending out their captains to exploit the islands and people.

Toward the end of the novel, Michener invents an encounter between a Cuban physician, who has fled his homeland and become an important political figure in Miami, and Fidel Castro. They talk through the night about the differences between the United States and Cuba; the Hispanic communities in Florida, Texas and New York, and what might happen if diplomatic relations were restored. The doctor tells the dictator that his bond is now to the United States. In "Caribbean," there appears to be a strong aura of truth behind the storytelling.

While writing "Caribbean," Michener visited every island but one: Cuba. The State Department wouldn't allow him to go and Cuba looked on him with suspicion because he might report unfavorably on the revolution. He felt there were two gaps in his novel — the need to visualize the house in which his fictional Havana couple lived and to get a clear picture of their sugar plantation. Suddenly, in mid-summer 1988, word came from both governments that he could visit Cuba.

The result is "Six Days in Havana," jointly written by Michener and his longtime assistant, John Kings, who took the photographs in the book. If there is one vision that sticks with the reader from these pictures, it is of the rusting, patched-up American automobiles, with their chrome and tailfins. The ancient cars serve as a commentary on how time has stood still, in certain visible ways, since the revolution. These pictures stand in contrast to those in another new book, "Walker Evans: Havana 1933," by Gilles Mora (Pantheon Books), showing prerevolutionary Cuba in all its decadence and poverty, assembled from the great photographer's work.

In a brief text for "Six Days in Havana," Michener gives his sympathetic impressions of the people and especially of the well-fed and educated children.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THOUSANDS of players, converging on Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for the Fall Nationals will have mixed feelings. Many wil be happy that the organizers have succeeded for once in avoiding Thanksgiving, a clash that has kept many away in the past. But many of those from distant areas will lament the choice of a venue far from any major airport. One of the participants will arrive with a happy memory of the diagramed deal from the previous Nationals in Chicago in July. Carlos Munoz, a senior vice president of Citibank, held the South cards and landed in four hearts after a weak two-diamond bid on his left. The diamond queen was led, a double-edged choice that would have worked well if properly followed up. South won with the king in dummy and dropped the ten, partly to confuse the issue for the defense and partly to prepare for an eventual finesse.

A spade was led from dummy, and East put up the ace and shifted to a low club. A normal finesse of the club ten or jack would have led to a three-trick defeat, but South guessed right by putting up the king. He now led the heart ten, trying to look like a man with a jack problem.

West should have put up the ace, beating the contract by two tricks. When he routinely played second-hand-low, South was able to play another trump and make his game. With the defenders' clubs blocked, South could not be prevented from taking the marked finesse in diamonds to dispose of a club loser.

NORTH
♠J4
♡Q53
♢AK85
♣8762

WEST (D)
♠753
♡A4
♢QJ6432
♣5

EAST
♠AQ10982
♡62
♢9
♣A943

SOUTH
♠K6
♡KJ10987
♢107
♣KJ10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2	♢Pass	Pass	2♡
Pass	3♡	Pass	4♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

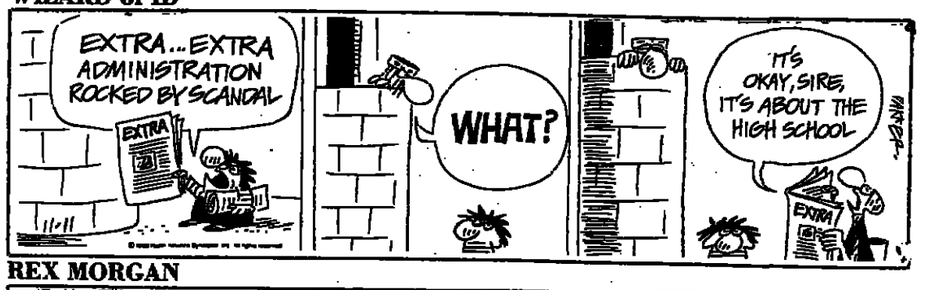
West led the diamond queen.

PEANUTS

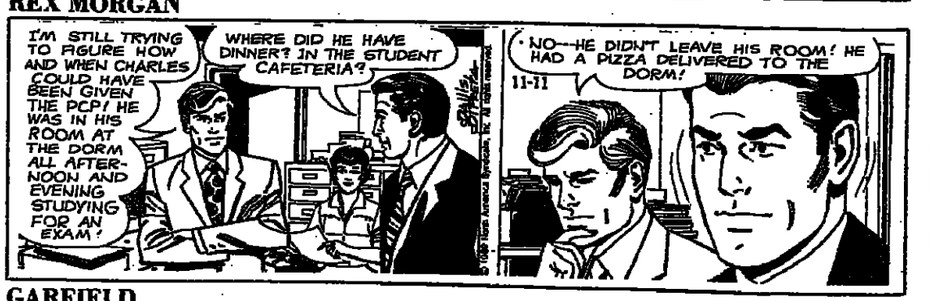
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

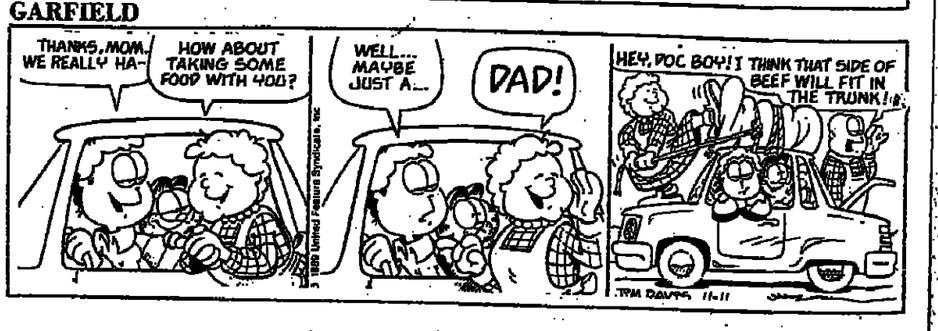
WIZARD of ID



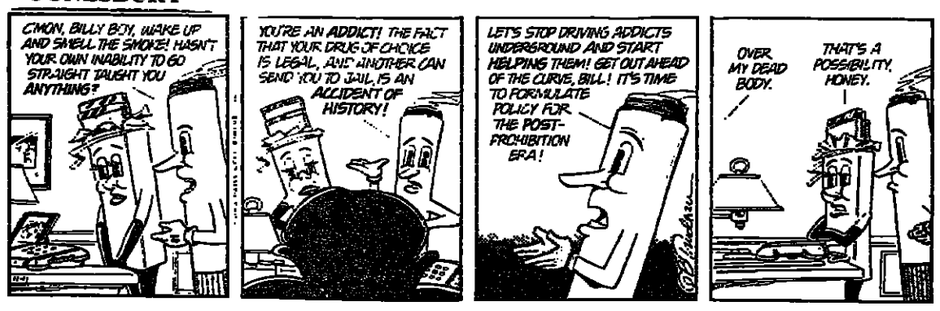
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

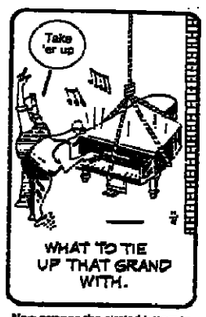


DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OUMID
NAJOB
CURSIC
PANPHE



WHAT TO TIE UP THAT GRAND WITH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____ " _____ "
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNOME JOUST MAKEUP SAVAGE
Answer: Sticks to one thing and hopefully gets there— A STAMP

BLONDIE

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

UPI

Bell in the 1972 season, when he opened seven straight games with a base hit.

Buddy Bell's All-Star Saga: 18 Seasons of Epilepsy and Ignorance

By Tom Callahan
Washington Post Service

In a gentle postscript to the baseball season, Buddy Bell has decided it is time to tell the world he has epilepsy.

Reviewing the 15 years since his first seizure, seeing his reflection in six Gold Gloves and five all-star rings, he is ready to take the testimony of his case and offer it into evidence for others. "I don't think epilepsy is such a big deal," he says.

After a seventh knee operation, Bell retired from the Texas Rangers last June in the middle of his 18th major league season, freezing his odometer at 2,514 hits, not quite 500 shy of the established minimum for sainthood.

Along the way, Bell hit 201 home runs. His lifetime batting average is .279. Six times he was anointed the best-fielding third baseman in the American League, where he began his career with the Cleveland Indians in 1972.

In 1974, at age 23, he was watching college football on television one day, in the company of a younger brother. "The next thing I knew," Bell says, "there were paramedics standing over me, and my brother looked scared to death. I thought, 'God, what's going on here?' "

He wouldn't find out for some time.

"The following summer I was on the golf course with three teammates — Alan Ashby, Joe Coleman and Ed Crosby. It was a game day; we weren't supposed to be playing golf. When the seizure hit, I fell out of the cart and broke my nose. An ambulance came right onto the fairway — a big scene. It embarrassed the hell out of me.

"Because I didn't want to get us all into trouble, I didn't say anything at the ballpark that night. The first time up, I hit a double. I could hardly run. I could hardly see. I was exhausted."

For several days afterward, Crosby's eyes avoided Bell's. The horror this signaled helped nudge Bell into going to a hospital.

"When I wake up from these things," he says, "I don't remember having been out of control. Not knowing what happened can be more frightening than anything. All I feel is exhaustion. It's strange. Your body is totally spent. It's like you've just run 10 miles as fast as you can — not that I've ever run 10 miles in my life."

The doctors tapped his spine, photographed his brain, pinched him, poked him and terrified him for a full week.

" 'What's wrong with me?' I kept saying, first to myself and then out loud." After four days of somber glances, a doctor responded, " 'It might be a tumor.' " Bell lost his breath.

"When they finally said epilepsy, I thought: 'Whoa. Should I be happy or sad?' You've got to understand. I grew up in a not-so-normal atmosphere. I was never a normal kid to begin with. I was always 'Gus Bell's boy.' All I ever wanted was for people to look at me like anyone else, and now I had epilepsy."

In his prime, in the 1950s, Gus Bell was one of the brightest stars of the Cincinnati Reds. Later, in his athletic dotage, he patrolled forlorn outfields for the just-arrived New York Mets and the soon-departing Milwaukee Braves.

"There was a time," says Buddy Bell, "when I thought everybody's dad was a baseball player. But, however his team was going — or however he was doing — it never disrupted our life at home. He was so consistent. The lesson I got from that was not to dwell on the good or bad."

Only recently has it occurred to Buddy Bell that "the happiest day of my life," the day his father retired as a player, "may have been the saddest day of his. Of course, the way I looked at it, he'd be able to go to my games now. I've come to realize that he would have loved a baseball job. But the ones he was offered wouldn't support seven children. So he sold cars, real estate. I don't ever remember him getting down, though."

'I don't think about it every day. I don't think about it every month. I'd be the same way without it.'

And he did go to the high-school games. To keep from blocking his son's light, the old ball player watched from the car, parked so far away it seemed a wonder he could see anything.

"Every time I did something good," Buddy Bell recalls, "I could hear a horn honking in the distance."

Both of Bell's parents, like all parents, were petrified by the diagnosis.

"But, as soon as we heard that most cases were controllable by medication, we all pulled together," he says. "In these kind of things, the people around you pick you up.

"At first the medicine scared me. Besides making my gums very, very sore, it turned me sort of complacent. I worried whether I could still play. But once I got used to the stuff, it was like waking up and drinking orange juice. Pretty soon I was back on my game."

Epileptics thrive in every game, including journalism and politics, but because of medieval stigmas, few athletes declare themselves. Bobby Jones did when he was leading fast breaks for the Philadelphia 76ers of the National Basketball Association. Hal Lanier figured fellow epileptics might be heartened to hear of a baseball manager known for his cool demeanor under fire. A Super Bowl coach has been reluctant to chime in, but Bell understands.

"None of us loves having it," he says. "And, as much as you want to knock down the ignorant misconceptions of those who think it's freaky and weird, you don't want epilepsy to be read into every argument you have with the umpires. 'Look at Buddy. Is he going to lose it?'

"One reason I never wanted people to know was just that I didn't want them to worry about me. I don't think about it every day. I don't think about it every month. I'd be the same way without it."

When Bell was traded to the Reds in 1985, he confided in second baseman Ron Oester, his closest friend on the team.

"Sometimes you do need to talk about it," Bell says. "A lot of times, you keep it in too much." And, when the last seizure struck four years ago, Oester was there beside him.

"It was my own dumb fault. I kind of got away from the medication, started to become the doctor. I had it in New York the morning before a game. Thank goodness I wasn't any place where I could hurt somebody. Afterward, it felt like I'd been run over by a truck. I learned my lesson for good."

Although he still finds it hard to believe anyone could play 17½ years for four teams without making the playoffs, Bell looks back on his career contentedly.

"The fun, the friends — God, the ballparks you got to play in — the old clubhouse men you met, who are the greatest people in the world. They're the goofiest guys. I think I'm going to miss them most of all."

Baseball has made him rich. Unlike his father, he has a wealth of options. "I'm not going to say the old players loved the game more," Bell says, but he wishes it had loved them more. He has five children of his own now, and the oldest boy is about to reach college. It looks as if he might be a player.

At the end of last summer, the father and the grandfather watched his games from the car and contemplated the change of seasons. They talked about baseball and life. Now and then, they honked the horn.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

Kissing Off the Punches

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One night recently this reporter was watching an evening newscast when the sports came on with, of course, its routine footage of hockey players trying to simulate a car crash.

Some sportscasters believe that unless they show a hockey fight on television every night, people won't be able to fall asleep. They must believe they're performing some charitable or medicinal act — such as serving warm milk before beddy-bye.

But on this night, one sports guy cried: "Look at this! He doesn't want to fight!"

He was yelling about the New Jersey Devils' defenseman, Vyacheslav Fetisov, a former Soviet international star who is in his first year in the National Hockey League. He is one of nine former Soviet players, who, by virtue of glasnost, have recently entered the league.

Fetisov had been punched by Wendel Clark of the Toronto Maples Leafs, and did not retaliate. He threw his head back as if in shock. He didn't understand that this was business as usual in the NHL.

Then, last week, I read a remarkable comment about that incident from Don Cherry, the former coach of the Boston Bruins and the Colorado Rockies. Cherry, who is described as an opinionated and influential commentator for Canadian television's "Hockey Night in Canada," was incensed at the feckless behavior of Fetisov.

"Wendel didn't want to hurt him, just punch him a couple times," said Cherry.

This is intriguing, because in most cases that I've heard or known about, when someone throws a punch at someone's face, the intent is not that of throwing a kiss. It is more to cause welts, or dismantle teeth, and the like.

What Cherry was saying, of course, is that it's all a part of the game. But it is apparently a different sort of game than Fetisov is familiar with.

Later, Fetisov said that he didn't think fighting — the dropping of gloves and sticks and the yanking at suspenders — is "sportsmanlike."

"The beauty of the game is to play hockey," he said.

Incredible statement, since everyone who follows professional hockey in North America knows that the beauty is when the game stops to allow a bunch of guys on ice skates to try to pull one another's hair out.

Cherry went on with his appraisal of the foreign athlete.

"The Russians don't want to fight; they don't know how," he said. "Besides, the Russian speared Wendel. The NHL is taking out fighting, to make the league more appealing for Russians."

Slowly, the NHL is making some headway in curbing fighting. Not a lot, but a little, and more than ever before. Now, doing this to appeal to Soviet players, or "Russians," as Cherry calls them, may be less important than a desire to make the game appealing to a wider audience that may be more interested in skill than mayhem.

As for the Soviet players' lack of ability or desire to fight, tell that to those who, for example, in the siege of Stalingrad fought off the Nazi panzer divisions for five months, and defeated them, turning the tide of World War II in the East. And don't tell that to Napoleon, who burned part of Moscow before he got a boot in the *derriere*, or to Bob Paul, of the U.S. Olympic Committee, who remembered a game between the United States and the Soviet Union in Madison Square Garden in 1980.

"We were losing and our boys thought they'd rough up the Soviets in the last period," recalled Paul. "Well, when we left, we had so many walking wounded I didn't know if we could put a team on the ice for our next game."

Fetisov, who wasn't penalized for spearing Clark, but got two minutes for roughing — of all things — was stunned because, he said later, he "wasn't prepared" for an attack. "But I will be the next time," he said. So far, the next time hasn't come.

The game in the NHL and the one played in international circles are different in that fighting is almost unknown outside of Canada and the United States. Some say this is because international rinks are bigger and provide more elbowroom, but it seems that the real reason is that it is tolerated here, even honored.

On an international level, when a player fights, he is thrown out of the game; in the NHL, he gets a five-minute penalty. Despite its weird style, international hockey is very popular, which proves again that there is no accounting for taste.

One rare international hockey fight broke out in the junior championships between Canada and the Soviet Union in Prague a couple years ago. Officials ran over and turned off all the lights in the arena. Since it was difficult to carry on a brawl on skates in pitch blackness, everyone decided to do the only sensible thing. They went home.

For the NHL, that light trick is an import worth considering.

Jim Gerberich/The Associated Press

Except when Kelly Buchberger of the Oilers came calling with a crash in the first period, Andy Moog had a relatively calm evening in the nets as the Bruins won, 6-2, on Thursday night in Boston Garden.

Agassi, Becker Upset Victims

Chang Triumphs In Baseline Duel With Chesnokov

The Associated Press

Unseeded Magnus Gustafsson upset world No. 5 Andre Agassi, 6-2, 7-6, Friday in the Stockholm Open less than 24 hours after No. 2 Boris Becker was upset by Jan Gunnarsson.

In England, Michael Chang, the world's sixth-ranked player, used speed and shot selection to wear down Andrei Chesnokov in a battle of baseliners. The 17-year-old American won, 6-3, 6-4, to reach the semifinals of the Wembley indoor championships.

Mats Wilander, coming off the worst slump of his career, advanced to a Saturday semifinal meeting with Gustafsson in the Swedish tournament after a lopsided, 6-3, 6-0, victory over Gunnarsson.

Gunnarsson had stung Becker, winner of Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, Thursday with his serve and volley, but Wilander was able to neutralize those weapons.

World No. 1 Ivan Lendl was to play Tim Mayotte and No. 3 Stefan Edberg was to face Jim Courier in the other Stockholm quarterfinals Friday night.

Gustafsson trailed Agassi, 0-3, in the second set and later was behind by 5-6 and 15-30. He then launched into an attacking game at the net.

He won eight straight points, holding his serve to tie at 6-6 after two sharp volleys, then jumped to a 5-0 lead in the tiebreaker and won it, 7-4.

Agassi had played a late third-round match Thursday that didn't end before midnight and looked sluggish in the early afternoon quarterfinal.

In Wembley, Chesnokov rallied from 1-3 to 3-3 in both sets in a match of 12 service breaks and several spectacular rallies, but lost the initiative each time.

If he had made fewer errors, the Soviet Union's top player might have won, and Chang knew it.

"I mixed things up and kept him thinking, and that helped," said Chang, seeded second in the tournament. "Against a player like Andrei, you have to choose your shots wisely."

While one American made the last four of this Super Series event, another went down. Robert Seguso lost, 7-5, 6-3, to Guy Forget of France, who was playing in his last tournament of the year following a six-month layoff because of a knee injury.

Seguso had a bad day all round. Earlier, he had learned that he could not continue to defend the Wembley doubles title since partner Ken Flach had been ruled out with a foot injury.

Reuters

Jan Gunnarsson was triumphant in Stockholm after his 6-3, 7-5 upset handed Boris Becker his first indoor loss since March 1988.

John McEnroe, the tournament's top seed and No. 4 in the world, was to meet Miloslav Mecir in an evening quarterfinal, followed by No. 7 Brad Gilbert against Wally Masur.

Chesnokov too often tried to overpower Change instead of varying his shots. In the seventh game of the second set, the 23-year-old Moscovite served four aces but still lost the game as Chang retrieved brilliantly, once with a topspin lob over Chesnokov's outstretched racket.

That winner helped Chang break for 4-3. He dropped his serve in the next game, but broke again for 5-4, ate a banana at the changeover and served out the match on three errors by his opponent.

NBA Becoming League Of Million-Dollar Men

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — When NBC took the NBA away from CBS with a $600 million, four-year contract, it also increased next season's average professional basketball salary to almost $1 million.

Under the collective-bargaining agreement between the National Basketball Association and the NBA Players Association, 53 percent of gross revenue goes to player salaries. The NBC contract, announced Thursday, will add at least $1.7 million to the salary cap for each team next season, and more thereafter.

"It looks like we hit a home run," said Charles Grantham, the union's executive director. "This makes the owners and players very happy. We were close to the $1 million per player projected when the collective-bargaining agreement was signed" in 1988.

The NBA commissioner, David Stern, said that for purposes of the salary cap, the contract was evaluated at $126 million for 1990-91. Under the formula, the salary cap would rise from $9.8 million to at least $11.5 million per team.

"The immediate focus of this deal is that the salary cap will increase and players will make more money and get richer and richer," said Grantham. "But it's not only the players who will benefit.

"Besides the players, NBC is putting $600 million into the deal and they wouldn't be doing that if they weren't getting their money back from advertising and other sources.

"The team owners will get substantially more return on their investment and the value of their franchises will increase. So I think it's important to point out that it's not only the players who benefit."

The NBA is negotiating a separate contract for the cable-television rights now held by Turner Network Television, which, like CBS, has the right of first refusal.

Turner is expected to pay about $70 million for the cable rights, increasing the total NBA television deal to about $670 million.

(AP, NYT)

Bucks Survive A Long Night

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Flirting with history was not Del Harris's first choice.

"It seemed like we said during the timeouts if we could stop them just one more time it's ours, and it finally was," the coach of the Milwaukee Bucks said Thursday night after a five-overtime, 155-154 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics.

"We said that statement an awful lot of times," he added.

It was the longest NBA game since the adoption of the 24-second clock 35 years ago and it wasn't decided until a last-second three-point shot by Seattle's Xavier McDaniel barely missed.

The only longer game in NBA history was Jan. 6, 1951, when the Indianapolis Olympians beat the Rochester Royals, 75-73, in six overtimes. The Syracuse Nationals beat the Anderson Packers, 125-123, in five overtimes Nov. 24, 1949.

Dale Ellis scored a career-high 53 points for Seattle, 20 in the five overtimes.

NFL Team Cuts Frenchman

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — Rookie linebacker Richard Tardits of France has been released from the developmental squad of the Phoenix Cardinals of the National Football League.

Tardits, a fifth-round draft pick out of the University of Georgia, was trying to become the first Frenchman to play in the NFL.

The native of Biarritz played sparingly in the preseason but blocked a punt in an Aug. 21 exhibition game against the Los Angeles Rams to set up a touchdown.

He was waived Sept. 4, when the Cardinals cut their roster from 60 players to the NFL limit of 47, then was re-signed two days later and placed on the developmental squad. But he had not been activated for any of Phoenix's regular-season games.

Tardits, who has a dual undergraduate degree from Georgia in international business and management information, said Thursday that he was not sure if he would give the NFL another try.

He said he would like to possibly try Australian Rules Football, and also planned to attempt to become a member of the French bobsled team for the 1992 Olympics.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	3	1	.750	—
Boston	2	2	.500	1
New Jersey	2	2	.500	1
New York	2	2	.500	1
Philadelphia	1	1	.500	1
Miami	1	3	.250	2
Central Division				
Indiana	3	0	1.000	—
Chicago	3	1	.750	½
Milwaukee	3	1	.750	½
Orlando	2	1	.667	1
Detroit	2	2	.500	1½
Atlanta	0	2	.000	2½
Cleveland	0	3	.000	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	2	0	1.000	—
Denver	3	1	.750	—
Houston	2	2	.500	1
San Antonio	1	1	.500	1
Dallas	1	2	.333	1½
Charlotte	0	3	.000	2½
Minnesota	0	3	.000	2½
Pacific Division				
LA Lakers	3	1	.750	—
Portland	3	1	.750	—
Sacramento	2	2	.500	1
Seattle	2	2	.500	1
LA Clippers	1	2	.333	1½
Phoenix	1	2	.333	1½
Golden St.	1	3	.250	2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey	31 33 25 16	—105
New York	27 27 30 25	—107

Morris 9-20 2-4 21, Hopson 8-20 4-7 20, Oakley 5-9 10-15 22, Ewing 8-23 4-5 20. Rebounds: New Jersey 59 (Hopson 9), New York 64 (Oakley 17). Assists: New Jersey 25 (Morris, Blaylock 6), New York 22 (Jackson 11).

Denver	27 37 28 36	14—128
Houston	40 34 26 26	13—127

Schayes 7-12 7-9 21, Lever 7-14 4-5 19; Thorpe 4-20 5-8 33, Olajuwon 15-26 3-6 33. Wiggins 8-16 4-4 19. Rebounds: Denver 57 (Rasmussen 16), Houston 55 (Olajuwon 13). Assists: Denver 32 (Lever 10), Houston 28 (Floyd 14).

Seattle	17 26 25 25 7 10 7 11 14	—154
Milwaukee	19 31 34 19 7 10 7 11 17	—155

Ellis 18-39 14-17 53, McDaniel 12-27 13-20 37; Pierce 15-21 5-6 36. Robertson 11-22 6-6 28. Rebounds: Seattle 74 (McDaniel 13), Milwaukee 70 (Breuer, Coleman 9). Assists: Seattle 26 (MacMillan 10), Milwaukee 31 (Humphries 10).

LA Lakers	24 25 29 28	—106
Golden State	22 33 17 23	—95

Green 7-14 10-11 24, E.Johnson 7-20 5-6 19; Mullin 13-24 4-7 30, Richmond 4-14 10-12 19. Rebounds: Los Angeles 76 (Green 16), Golden State 46 (Bol 9). Assists: Los Angeles 20 (E.Johnson 10), Golden State 16 (Richmond 5).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	10	4	3	23	69	47
New Jersey	7	6	2	16	59	59
Washington	6	7	3	15	48	50
Philadelphia	5	8	2	12	51	55
Pittsburgh	5	9	2	12	57	69
NY Islanders	4	10	3	11	56	69
Adams Division						
Montreal	11	7	2	24	61	51
Buffalo	10	4	2	22	61	48
Hartford	8	8	1	17	57	58
Boston	7	6	2	16	48	45
Quebec	4	12	1	9	58	76

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	12	6	1	25	69	61
Minnesota	9	6	1	19	58	51
St. Louis	7	5	3	17	52	45
Toronto	8	9	0	16	75	80
Detroit	4	10	3	11	54	75
Smythe Division						
Calgary	10	4	4	24	85	63
Vancouver	8	7	1	17	58	58
Winnipeg	7	8	0	14	50	54
Los Angeles	7	10	0	14	67	75
Edmonton	5	8	4	14	61	65

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Quebec	1	3	3—7
N.Y. Islanders	1	2	2—5

Sakic (8), Stastny 3 (11), Lafleur (7), Gillis 2 (3); Chyzowski (3), Wood (5), Sutter (6), Evans (1), Thibaudeau (2). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Fitzpatrick, Healy) 9-7-14—30; New York (on Tugnutt) 13-22-14—49.

Toronto	0	1	2—3
Philadelphia	1	0	5—6

Marois (12), Leeman (8), Ramage (4), Kurvers (3); Bullard (8). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Peeters) 8-9-8—25; Philadelphia (on Bester) 17-6-7—30.

Detroit	0	1	0—1
Minnesota	3	1	1—5

O'Connell (2); Gagner 2 (9), Gartner (9), Modano 2 (8). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Casey) 8-5-14—27; Minnesota (on Stefan) 14-10-6—30.

Edmonton	1	1	0—2
Boston	2	1	3—6

Gellinas (5), Tikkanen (4); Neely (10), Hawgood (2), B.Sweeney 3 (8), Linseman (1). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Moog) 7-7-13—27; Boston (on Fuhr) 16-12-10—38.

Montreal	1	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	1	0—1

McLean (6); Courtnall (6). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Millen) 13-4-5-2—24; St. Louis (on Hayward) 3-9-15-2—29.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0—3
Chicago	0	2	2—4

Lemieux (8), Quinn 2 (7); Creighton (7), Graham 2 (6), Larmer (5). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Cloutier, Chevrier) 14-6-5—25; Chicago (on Young) 16-17-14—47.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

CHICAGO—Traded Jeff Bittiger, pitcher, to Los Angeles, for Tracy Woodson, first-third baseman.

CLEVELAND—Rehired Luis Isaac, bullpen coach. Named Jose Morales, hitting coach and Rich Dauer third base coach.

DETROIT—Signed Dave Bergman, first baseman, to two-year contract.

TEXAS—Signed Ron Washington, infielder, to minor league contract and assigned him to Oklahoma City, American Association.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Signed Mickey Hatcher, infielder-outfielder, to one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Named Lee Elia manager of Clearwater, Florida State League.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

UTAH—Put Jose Ortiz, forward, on injured reserve.

NEW ORLEANS—Waived Bobby Morse, running back.

PHILADELPHIA—Released Rob Sterling, defensive back, from developmental squad.

PHOENIX—Re-signed Vernice Smith, offensive lineman, to developmental squad.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Called up David Littman, goalie, from Phoenix, International Hockey League. Assigned Kenton Rein, goalie, to Phoenix.

QUEBEC—Recalled Jean Marc Routhier, right wing, from Halifax, American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

ARMY—Named Capt. David Odegard assistant athletic director for administration and Tony Dionge assistant lacrosse coach.

C.W. POST—Named Steve DeMeo assistant basketball coach.

EAST STROUDSBURG—Named Jay Kramer swimming and diving coach.

LONG BEACH STATE—Larry Reisbig, football coach, resigned effective at end of season.

SOCCER

WEST GERMAN CUP
(Third round)

VfB Stuttgart 2, Bayern Munich 0
Kaiserslautern 2, Cologne 1

Budd: 'I Don't Want To Be Remembered'

The Associated Press

LONDON — For someone who has just written an autobiography of a life filled with athletic glory, international politics and personal trauma, Zola Budd has an unusual request: to be forgotten.

"I see the book as the last of Zola Budd," she said Thursday. "I don't want to be remembered. I just want to tell my side of the story, then for things to die down and disappear. I want to live a normal life."

In her book, "Zola," which she was promoting in Britain this week, Budd, 23, tells of a life in which family members, coaches and advisers led her around like a lamb.

The decisions they made for her, she writes, included leaving her native South Africa for Britain so she could run internationally, taking $140,000 from a British newspaper in the process, and placing her at the center of anti-apartheid protests.

"I couldn't say no to people," she said in an interview. "I am very easily influenced. I listened to my coaches and did what they wanted."

In the mid-1980s, Budd was arguably the best female athlete in the world. From Feb. 14, 1983, until the 3,000-meter heats of the Los Angeles Olympics on Aug. 8, 1984, she won every race she ran.

After colliding with Mary Decker of the United States and falling in the Olympic 3,000 final, an event that left her in tears and begging to return to South Africa, Budd went on to set a world record at 5,000 meters and win two world cross-country championships.

But the barefoot teenager from Blomfontein never was able to outrun her biggest foe, apartheid. Refusing to come out publicly against South Africa's racial-separation laws, Budd was hounded by anti-apartheid groups until she left Britain in June 1988, an emotional wreck quitting the sport that had made her rich and famous.

Married since last April to a South African businessman, Budd said she knew her career was over.

"There was a time when I really hated running," she said. "I saw it as the cause of all my problems. I think I enjoy it more now, because I don't have to do it to accomplish something. I don't really need it."

In the book, Budd questions why she was the focus of anti-apartheid leaders, such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

AP

Budd: 'I couldn't say no.'

She said Thursday that, despite a statement earlier this year against apartheid, she still felt it was wrong to ask an athlete to comment on political affairs.

"I didn't make the laws," Budd said. "I am from there, but I am just a runner, and running was the most important thing to me. Politics was not."

She said she once shared an airplane with Tutu but never had spoken with him or other critics. She said she would like the chance to talk with them and explain herself.

"It wasn't personal, what I wrote about him in the book, but I was upset because I felt he was attacking me," she said. "I would like to sit down, person to person, and see what kind of a person he is."

UEFA Bans Athens Team

The Associated Press

ZURICH — AEK Athens was banned Friday from soccer club competition for one season and Real Madrid was fined $125,000 by the governing Union of European Football Associations.

The Greek team was penalized for "grave spectator rioting" at its Cupwinners' Cup game against Olympique Marseille on Nov. 1.

Real Madrid was fined for "extremely rough playing" in the Champions' Cup game against AC Milan and Real striker Manuel Sanchis was banned from five club competitions for physical violence.

St. Germain, whose fans attacked a bus that brought Juventus Turin to a UEFA Cup game in Paris, was fined $62,500. Turin, whose fans delayed the start of the match, was fined $21,875.

Zaragoza goalie José Luis Chilavert, was banned from eight games for attempting to attack the referee in the Nov. 1 UEFA Cup game against Hamburg SV.

In Rome, sources on the organizing committee for the 1990 World Cup said that England may be relegated to the island of Sicily for its first matches because of concern over the conduct of English fans.

POSTCARD

Rock 'n' Roll Burgers

By Suzanne Cassidy
New York Times Service

LONDON — "What can a poor boy do / but sing in a rock 'n' roll band?"

Open a restaurant, of course, as Bill Wyman, the Rolling Stones' bass guitarist, did in May in west London.

Wyman's venture, Sticky Fingers Café, is drawing crowds who come as much for the rock memorabilia that adorns the mustard-covered walls as for the straight-ahead American fare.

Beyond the usual salads and burgers, there are Stones-inspired dishes like Beggars' Banquet (a meal of roast chicken, barbecued chicken wings, chili, ribs, guacamole and french fries, available to parties of six or more), and drinks like the Honky Tonk (rum, vodka, Pernod, lemonade and black-currant liqueur), although one fish dish, Jumpin' Jack Flesh, has been discontinued.

□

The restaurant, in well-to-do Kensington, has become an occasional drop-in spot for celebrities like Jerry Hall, John Cleese, Eric Clapton, Suzi Quatro, Alice Cooper and the pop band A-Ha.

Wyman's 19-year-old wife, Mandy Smith, had her "hen night," the English version of a bridal shower, at the restaurant.

When in town — the Stones are now touring the United States — Wyman often holds court at a table in the back.

But for the most part, the restaurant has a diverse clientele of die-hard middle-aged Stones fans, London trendies closer in age to Wyman's wife than to the 53-year-old Wyman, and a good number of American and European tourists sporting Hard Rock Café T-shirts.

American radio is also visiting.

Coinciding with the Stones' tour, radio stations from San Francisco, Baltimore, Houston and Columbus, Ohio, will broadcast shows from the café Nov. 13 to 17. The broadcasts will include interviews there with Queen, Genesis, Tears for Fears, the Moody Blues and David Frost.

□

Sticky Fingers, named for a Stones album, is one of a small number of London rock and burger places, which combine American food with rock memorabilia.

The granddaddy is the Hard Rock Café, which opened in London 18 years ago and now has branches all over the world. Others include Lennons, which was opened in London about 10 months ago by Cynthia Lennon, John Lennon's first wife, and the Rock Island Diner, in the same building as Rock Circus, a rock history wax museum in Piccadilly.

On a hopping Saturday night recently, one Sticky Fingers patron talked about bringing her children the next time.

"We play the Stones all the time at home, but they can't really relate," said Eileen Lockwood, a sculptor and mother of three. "Maybe if they saw all this stuff, they would."

"All this stuff" is more than 200 pieces of Wyman's memorabilia, including his collection of Rolling Stones gold and platinum records, guitars, and promotional posters.

"I've wanted to do this for three or four years," Wyman said through a spokesman. "There's no point having all this material locked away where no one else can see it. I originally considered the idea of a rock 'n' roll museum but then decided that a rock memorabilia restaurant with great food at a reasonable price was a far better idea."

The waiters are young and hip, clad in jeans, Dr. Martens shoes and Sticky Fingers T-shirts.

□

Customers sit at wooden tables and green-cushioned wood booths beneath copper lamps, surrounded by bits of rock history.

They include a black-and-white photograph of John Lennon holding a copy of the Rolling Stones' album "Aftermath"; another black-and-white photograph of Wyman and Charlie Watts, the Stones drummer, with Ronnie Lane, a member of Rod Stewart's Faces, of which the Stones guitarist Ron Wood was also a member, and Jimmy Page, Jeff Beck and Eric Clapton, all one-time members of the Yardbirds.

Though its waiting lines are not as long, and the music volume not as loud, Sticky Fingers has drawn comparisons to the Hard Rock Café, not the least because the Hard Rock's one-time chef, Dermot Lehane, is now running the Sticky Fingers kitchen.

The restaurant, on Phillimore Gardens, is open noon to midnight daily.

Reopening Wounds of French Résistance

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A deceptively soft-spoken, single-minded art collector turned self-styled historian, Daniel Cordier, has touched off a storm among the surviving heroes of the French Résistance and a bitter public controversy in the French press and on television.

Having published no previous book and being virtually unknown as a *résistant* in his own right, Cordier burst onto the scene last month with the first two volumes of a six-volume, 4,000-page biography of Jean Moulin, who was General Charles de Gaulle's first official representative in occupied France. For 18 months in 1942-43 until Moulin was captured and tortured to death by the Nazis, Cordier was his secretary and radio operator.

His book, written in anger, is meant to rebut what he sees as slanderous attacks on Moulin by other members of the Résistance. Much of his fire is directed at Henri Frenay, one of the most famous men in the Résistance, who in a book called "The Enigma Jean Moulin" had accused de Gaulle's envoy of being a Communist.

Placing Moulin at the heart of his narrative, Cordier by definition is directing the spotlight on the tense, often conflicting relationship between the two sides of the Résistance — the imperious general in London who wanted to unite and control the underground movements and dispatched Moulin to do the task for him, and the young firebrands like Frenay who fought the Germans from the underground, who distrusted de Gaulle and his emissary, resented the imposed discipline and were jealous of their independence.

Cordier thus questions some of the most passionately held views of major actors in that national drama, preferring — as he says — his documents to their memories.

Moulin received the highest posthumous honors 20 years after the war when his ashes were transferred to the Pantheon and André Malraux, *résistant* turned cabinet minister, paid him an emotional tribute as the "tortured king of the shadows."

But in his lifetime, and even later, Moulin was an "enigma" not only to Frenay. The young irregulars of the interior saw him as an outsider who had not shared their lives and emotional ties and who — like de Gaulle — knew little or nothing about the realities of "their" war. Almost half a century later, this is still their view — expressed, for instance, by Claude Bourdet, a *résistant* of the first hour who became one of France's leading editors, in his criticism of Cordier.

The most famous of the few photographs that exist of Moulin shows him in a black overcoat, his face all but hidden by a black hat, standing against an ancient wall in the countryside — a mysterious man on the run. But it was taken before the war, in 1939.

Louis Monier — Keystone

Daniel Cordier (left) has touched off storm over Jean Moulin.

Cordier, too, is an outsider. Bourdet and General Pierre Guillain de Benouville, another early member of the Résistance, say they do not recall ever having met him.

Cordier after the war dropped out of the circle of war veterans and refused "a career in society over the bodies of my comrades" as he put it in a bitter aside during a television appearance last week. He buried his archives in metal boxes in his garden and devoted his life to an art gallery.

When he was invited to the first radio talk show of his life 12 years ago, he found that he had put the history of his youth so far out of his mind that he was unable to produce a convincing answer to Frenay, a fellow panelist.

He decided to devote the rest of his life to setting the record straight.

He takes aim squarely at Frenay. He cites a hitherto unknown memorandum he says was written by Frenay in 1940, in which the Résistance leader supported some of Marshal Pétain's views, including his anti-Semitism.

This has enraged Frenay's old companions. It is "aberrant" to make Frenay out a rightist and Pétainist on the basis of a text that none of his friends has ever seen, wrote Bourdet, a member of Frenay's wartime organization. Others have said that the document reflected the mood of the country in 1940. And one critic, the writer Gilles Perrault, said it was preposterous, half a century later, to pretend that the young fighters who took up arms on impulse should have had a well-defined political doctrine of their own and were incapable of maturing later.

Frenay's widow, in an impassioned letter to the newspaper Le Monde, accused Cordier of bad faith for having failed to confront Frenay with the document, or consulting him in any other way, before he died last year. The Résistance existed before Jean Moulin, during his lifetime and "sometimes in spite of him," she wrote.

One of the most painful unresolved questions in the history of the Résistance is also revived by Cordier: Whom to blame for Moulin's death? Was it due to treason or inexplicable negligence that Klaus Barbie was able to "behead" the Résistance by arresting Moulin and other key members in Lyon and Paris in June 1943 and sending them to their death?

René Hardy, an early member of the underground, was tried for treason twice after the war and twice acquitted. But most of the historians and memoir writers of the period do not accept his innocence. The outstanding exception is General de Benouville, who had shared a prison cell with Hardy and testified for him in both trials.

Cordier accused de Benouville of having ordered Hardy to attend the fatal meeting with Moulin even though he knew Hardy had been arrested and subverted by Barbie a few days earlier. Cordier made the accusation in an interview but used more cautious language in the book. Bourdet called this the "most damnable" of Cordier's charges.

De Benouville, now a Gaullist member of parliament, answered in a blistering article denying categorically — as he had done in the past — that he knew of Hardy's arrest. Poignantly, he reasserted his solitary belief in Hardy's innocence despite a bitter falling-out later on.

Cordier also questions the motives of Frenay and de Benouville for having accepted American arms and funds in contacts with Alan Dulles, the head of U.S. intelligence in Switzerland. The move was endorsed by other Résistance leaders in the absence of Moulin who opposed it, seeing it as an American attempt to get influence over the Résistance and weaken de Gaulle.

Beyond the myriad personal clashes that he describes, the main interest of Cordier's history lies in his exhaustive documentation of the difficult relationship between de Gaulle and the Résistance.

The two kinds of Free French fighters — those in uniform in their offices in London and the assortment of very young irregulars in occupied France — were not easy or even natural allies, at least not at the beginning.

Jean Lacouture, in his biography of de Gaulle, writes that the general had little understanding of that other battle that went on in occupied France and made little effort at the outset to understand the men who fought it, like Frenay. The resentment still felt by *résistants* like Bourdet, de Benouville and others is showing in their answers to Cordier.

Moulin was the central figure — and eventually the victim — standing between these two worlds. Being the prewar prefect of a region — an office with tremendous powers at that time — he was, like de Gaulle, a "man of the state." This was one of the main reasons why de Gaulle had chosen him.

It was also the reason why the men of the interior resented him in spite of the fact that he had resisted the occupation while still in office, had been arrested and attempted to kill himself so he would not break under torture and was then fired by Vichy.

The Résistance, in scores of histories and memoirs, has produced many "Last Words" — the title given by Hardy to a book he wrote in 1985 shortly before his death.

Cordier makes no such claim. "This is a debate that will go on forever," he told a panelist who challenged him on television last week.

PEOPLE

Pope, Russians Tour Unusual Vatican Show

Soviet officials Friday gave Pope **John Paul II** a guided tour of an unprecedented exhibition of Russian icons at the Vatican. The pope chatted in Russian with **Yuri Melentyev**, culture minister of the Soviet Russian Republic, and **Nikolai Lunkov**, Moscow's ambassador to Italy, as the two showed him around the exhibition of more than 100 icons from Soviet museums. The exhibition was a prelude to a meeting between the pope and Soviet President **Mikhail Gorbachev** at the Vatican on Dec. 1.

□

The **Grateful Dead's Jerry Garcia** says just say yes to legalizing drugs. "It's the obvious solution," he says in a Rolling Stone interview. "Greed and the desire to take drugs are two separate things. If you want to separate the two, the thing you do is make drugs legal." Garcia added that he was glad to have beaten his own drug problem.

□

Nancy Reagan is surprised by the criticism resulting from the money-making trip she and former President **Ronald Reagan** made to Japan. The former first lady says the Japan trip was good for international relations. "He did a lot more than two 20-minute speeches," she said. "[He] was really doing something for the country. I really worked too. I set up a whole drug program in Japan . . . a 'Just Say No' program."

□

Vladimir Horowitz left $300,000 for needy piano students but bequeathed the bulk of his $6 million to $8 million estate to his wife, **Wanda Toscanini Horowitz**, in a will filed Thursday in a New York City court. His nine-page will, dated Nov. 1, 1985, also leaves his personal property to his wife, the daughter of the conductor **Arturo Toscanini**. He left $300,000 to the Juilliard School of Music to establish scholarships for needy piano students. The Yale University School of Music will receive his memorabilia.

□

Former New Zealand Prime Minister **David Lange** said on Friday he and his wife, **Naomi**, have separated after 21 years of marriage. Lange, who stepped down as prime minister three months ago, said in a brief statement that he and his wife were living apart.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

SACRED HEART OF JESUS and Saint Jude, thank you for answered prayers. A.V.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery.

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884

In New York, call **(212) 752-3890**

or write International Herald Tribune 850 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 Telex: 427 175 Fax: (212) 755-8785

DIPLOMATIC DIGEST A monthly newspaper of the diplomatic community in Washington D.C. Events & happenings in the embassies. For details fax: The Digest at 301-907-8740

FUTURE AGE RELIGION: tomorrow's beliefs of Earth colonists going to other stars. Details: F.A.R. Herald, Box 267, Goldendale, WA 98620 USA

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320.

MINITEL 36 15 INTERFUN. It's international, it's fun and it's all in English.

Poetry Publication Send self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Literary Focus, Box 36242, Houston, TX 77236-0242

MOVING

Move Plus

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVERS

Head Office: World Trade Center Rotterdam. Tel: 31 (10) 405 2090

MOVE Plus - FRANCE Desbordes (33) 1- 43.43.23.64
MOVE Plus - NORWAY Majortrans (47) 2- 507070
MOVE Plus - ENGLAND Amertrans (44) 1- 953 3636
MOVE Plus - HOLLAND Nijman (31) 10- 437 2255
MOVE Plus - GERMANY IMS (49) 06172- 4831
MOVE Plus - BELGIUM Ziegler (32) 2- 4222236
MOVE Plus - DENMARK Adams (45) 31- 787400
MOVE Plus - SWEDEN Kungsholms (46) 753- 89400
MOVE Plus - SPAIN Gil Stauffer (34) 1- 275 9844
MOVE Plus - SWITZERLAND Geneva: Harsch (41) 22- 436885 Zurich: Welti-Furrer (41) 1- 272 1211

THE WORLD WITH ONE CALL

MOVING

1992 - NOW !

interdean

INTERNATIONAL MOVERS

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	31	(71)	89 93 24
ATHENS	30	(1)	961 12 12
BARCELONA	34	(3)	652 31 11
BONN	49	(2241)	6 60 62
BREMEN	49	(421)	17 05 91
BRUSSELS	32	(2)	720 95 63
CADIZ	34	(56)	85 67 44
FRANKFURT	49	(6190)	20 01
GENEVA	41	(22)	43 85 30
LONDON	44	(1)	961 41 41
MADRID	34	(1)	671 24 50
MANCHESTER	44	(61)	707 20 16
MILAN	39	(2)	415 82 41
MOSCOW	7	(95)	938 20 80
MUNICH	49	(89)	141 50 36
NAPLES	39	(81)	780 16 22
OFFENBURG	49	(781)	58267
PARIS	33	(1)	39 56 90 00
ROME	39	(6)	526 93 42
VICENZA	39	(444)	58 00 33
VIENNA	43	(222)	95 55 20
ZURICH	41	(1)	945 04 00

ONE NAME, ONE COMPANY

ALLIED VAN LINES NICE, CANNES, MONACO. COMPAGNIE GENERALE B.P. 40, 06021 Nice Cedex. Tel: 93.21.35.72

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie: Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

DIAMONDS

LOOKING TO BUY Rough Diamonds. IDI, 545 5th Ave, NY, NY 10017 USA. Tel: 212-490-0020, Fax: 212-490-0719, TLX: 669266 IDI

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

S.F.A.D.T
French company leader for the wholesale of stock lots and best European major brand oddments
IS SEEKING
NEW CUSTOMERS (min US$20,000)
EXECUTIVE AGENT for the start of new bargain trade
Please reply to Reply Box 1193, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

"EAST EUROPEAN BUSINESS Opportunities" USSR, Hungary, Poland. Write for free Bulletin to: DEKA GmbH, Box 12023 (Bebito) 00136 Rome, Italy.

2ND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS. Id's-Drive Licenses/Degrees/Any Country. GM 26 Kleomenou, Athens 10675 Greece

BUSINESS SERVICES

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 01-499-9192. Tx 262690.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

20% RETURN

Projected. Company acquires proven US oil/gas assets. Investors sought. Contact: Walter Kelleher 12/13 Nov. Parkhotel, Frankfurt. 14 Nov. Avenida Palace Hotel, Barcelona 15 Nov. Bernini Bristol Hotel, Rome. 16 Nov. Grande Bretagne Hotel, Athens Or Pebbleshire Ltd, Box 19, A-5033 Salzburg, Austria. Fax: (662) 32628.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

INVESTORS - ACT NOW!

Your funds	SFR	00,000
Swiss bank loan	SFR	100,000
Total investment	SFR	200,000

300% profit projected in 12 yrs. (Brokers welcomed) SAMI Financial Services S.A. P.O.B. 2644, 1002 LAUSANNE Switzerland Fax: (21) 202370

HOLLYWOOOD: Direct Participation in 2 feature films, Academy and Emmy Award winning staff. Investment 100% secured (U.S.AAA Bond). For details call Mr. Hancker (213) 837-2223 10-7 PCT. Fax: (213) 837-3465. Principals only.

OFFICE SERVICES

ZURICH - ZURICH - ZURICH
ON BAHNHOFSTRASSE 52
YOUR OFFICE AWAY FROM HOME
- Secretary/Tel/Fax/Tlx Services
- Company Formations
- How to do Business In/Or from Switzerland

Business Services & Consult Corp. Bahnhofstrasse 52, 8001 Zurich Tel: 01-211 92 07, Tlx: 813 062 bsc, Fax: 01-211 19 22

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, PROPERTY 500 SQ.M. Important situation BF44 million. Tel: 32-19-698173

FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNES/LE SUQUET: Studio apartment in picturesque old building overlooking Vieux Port. Large room (old beams) with balcony, fully equipped modern kitchen & bathroom, heating. FFR 590.000 Tel London 01 248 8707.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON- TWO 3 BEDROOM Penthouse Flats under construction (400M2). Design flexibility available. Magnificent view overlooking Kensington High St. ECU linked mortgage possible if required. Down payment £300,000/flat Balance on completion. AVONMORE PROPERTIES Fax:01 381 9596 Tel:01 370 3007 Ext 4.

HEART OF LONDON Quiet and secluded 1 bedroom apartment, charming pied a terre, lovely gardens, 24 hour security. £115,000. Tel:01 286 1801 after 6.30pm.

LONDON CHELSEA 3 bed, 2 bath, large drawing room with gallery above, original beams, long lease. £280,000 Tel:London 823 1769.

GREECE

MYKONOS Lovely view over main port. Land 2,600sqm. Tel evenings Athens 8959719 or London 602 8889.

ITALY

TUSCANY GOLF COURSE. Historic villa residence. 2 projects, few good partners sought. Interfin, Via Saura, Carrara. Tel/fax (37-585) 241670.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

For the SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL MANAGEMENT or INSURANCE of REAL ESTATE PROPERTY

contact:

AGEDI

26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex 479 417 MC Fax (33) 93.50.19.42.

PARIS & SUBURBS

FOR SALE - 1 NEW APARTMENT in the "Residence du Palais" of Fontainebleau (50km to Paris) with valuable furniture, sheets: 1 bedroom for 2 persons, 1 living room, bath, (washing machine), kitchen, 3 balconies, WC, garage, cellar. F990,000 cash. Tel: 64.22.54.34 (10 o'clock in morning).

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND

PRIME PROPERTIES IN SWITZERLAND'S SUNBELT LAKE LUGANO

Lugano-Breganzona, in the center of the historic part of the town: Perfectly restored apartments in a Patrician house of 1754, raftered ceiling, antique fireplace etc., 146 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Sfr. 750,000.

Morcote, at the lake Lugano, restored mansion of 1859, phantastic view, romantic surroundings, small apartments with 2 bedrooms, 97 sq.m., SFr. 465,000. Melide, waterfront property at lake Lugano, modern construction in park of 17,000 sq.m. with swimming pool and marina, large apartment with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 130 sq.m. + 41 sq.m. terrace. Sfr. 950,000. All apartments are approved for sale to foreigners. Attractive Swiss mortgages.

Emerald • Home Ltd

Via Pocobelli 25 CH-6815 Melide-Lugano Tel: CH-91-686523 Fax: CH-91-687344

USA RESIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON, DC AREA

Fantastic Potomac River View cliff top home site 62,500 sq ft. ¼ mile from District line Montgomery County, MD. $50.00/sq ft. Call London: 9-12 November: 01 225 6000 or write C.S. Gewirz, 1730 K St NW, Washington, DC 20006 USA.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS CENTER near Ave Louise, office/living, 4 rooms, new, salon, 2 bedrooms, 1½ baths, kitchen. BF28,000. Tel owner Paris 4527 9486.

CYPRUS

CYPRUS

1989 custom villa. Select expatriate community. Pool. Courts. 220 sq.m. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Study. Air-conditioned bar. Ensuite master, shower, powder room, designer kitchen, 2-car garage (electronic doors). Landscaped. £ 159,000.- P.O. Box 5534 Tel: Cyprus 0523-3440 after 4pm. Limassol, Cyprus

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR - CAP FERRAT. Rare beautiful Art Deco villa, period furnishings, 2 large bedrooms, garden, sea view, calm. 1st Dec. to 30th June 1990. F13,000/month. Tel 93.25.12.03.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON LUXURY apartments in all central areas, including Mayfair + Knightsbridge. Minimum stay 3 nights, cheaper than luxury hotel. Discount for longer stays. Driver will meet your flight at Gatwick or Heathrow. M P Estates. Tel (1) 499 2154 anytime.

MARBLE ARCH & KNIGHTSBRIDGE Luxury flats. Long/short lets. Telephone. Colour TV. £40 a night. Tel:01 723 0707 Fax:01 487 3636.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £48 per night Luxury serviced apartments, Beside Harrods. Kensington flats £22/night. Oxbridge Apartments tel: 8251611 fax: 3730036.

ITALY

When in Rome: PALAZZO AL VELABRO Luxury apartment house with furnished flats, available for 1 week and more

Phone: 6794325, 6793450. Write: Via del Velabro 16, 00186 Rome.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AVE MONTAIGNE Elegant, bright, 1 bedroom. American kitchen. High ceilings. D. Grant. Tel: 212-288-7297 USA

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES

LE CLARIDGE

FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

FOR EMPLOYED, RESPONSIBLE individuals & couples, 1 year lease, F3,000 to F9,000 / month, from large stocks to 4 rooms, centrally located. Private finders service, Tel: 43.36.75.11.

RENT A FLAT WITH KITCHEN for 2, 3, 4 persons on a daily basis from F770-F920. Hotel ***, Paris 16-Boile. TV Sky movies-news, sports Tel: 45531495

PARIS 16th. 1 bedroom apartment in luxurious building, furnished sublet for 1 year. F11,000 + charges. 40500427

AUTEUIL 72 sq. m., charming, quiet, 3 rooms, overlooking garden. Call mornings 45 03 10 39 Paris

5th - STUDIO + 15th - 1 Bedroom Nice, clean, comfortable. Both available 1 to 9 months. Tel: 43 06 85 01.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA CITY COUNTRYSIDE, in lovely old mill, beautiful furnished apartments. SFr. 4,500.- and SFr. 2,400.- Call (022) 784.31.00.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

2 OLD GENTS WITH MAJOR DOMO (non smokers & non drinkers) seek superb furnished house or apartment on French Riviera, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, complete kitchen. 2 months beginning Dec. 7th with option to extend stay. Send color photos to: Edison, 19 rue Cler, 75007 Paris.

WANTED Rent furnished apartment Paris, 4 persons, 2 weeks, over Christmas-New Year. Dr. Guigui, 57 Lounsbury Rd., Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA. Tel: 203-438-4682

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ARTS MANAGEMENT, music and opera project. Manager(ess) able to take full responsibility. London based. Please reply to Box 3155, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

LIMITED EDITION ART and objects. Creative CEO required. Based London but mobile. Reply to Box 3156, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ESTATE MANAGER/MAJOR DOMO sought for substantial lakeside estate in United States, near Lake Ontario. Substantial salary and benefits package to experienced versatile and domesticated person. Should have good knowledge of all estate/household disciplines including garden/pool maintenance and staff supervision. Write with full CV to Britannia Agency, P.O. Box 84, Richmond, England TW9 2NS.

YOUNG FEMALE P.R., no experience necessary, travel companion, good looking, no ties, required by young president of int'l group. High wages, 1st class conditions. Write with photo to Box 1145, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS. Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

PART TIME RESEARCHER FOR French Historical subject. Paris based. Please send CV to Comer, 78 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6PD.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

JOURNALIST, specialized in aeronautic field, speaking 2 western, 2 eastern, 1 far eastern language, MBA 1987, wishes to diversify. Fax: 33/1/48.04.74.97, Tlx: 220 511, Galerie Leone, 38, Rue Quincampoix, 75004 Paris, France.

THERESA - BRITISH QUALIFIED Nannie, age 29. Lifetime experience as Nannie/Housekeeper. Top recommendations from quality families UK/overseas. Seeks immediate long term post UK. Call Britannia Agency. London 332 1404 or Fax: 332 2484.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AUSTRALIAN 'PETITE' FEMALE CHEF - cook housekeeper. Seeks position in private household or yacht or substantial motor vessel. Excellent service record. Car driver - non smoker, age 25, available December. Call Britannia Agency. Tel 332 1404 Fax 332 2484.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL in Paris area is looking for bilingual secretary, English-French, some computer knowledge required. Reply Box 1180, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ENGLISH SPRACHINSTITUT im

AMERIKA-HAUS STUTTGART

GENERAL + BUSINESS ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR Required: U.S. citizenship, B.A., 1 1/2 year stay. HOBBY + MIEGER GMBH Schützenstrasse 13 D-7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany Tel: (0)711/29 42 51

LANGUAGE SCHOOL, PARIS 8eme, urgently requires experienced full and part time English teachers. Inexperienced teachers with RSA or similar qualification may also apply. Conditions to be negotiated in line with "Convention Collective". Phone: Monday to Friday. 42 89 41 90.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for experienced English teachers in Paris. CV + photo to: ISTC, 31 rue de la Bretonneaux-Loups, Paris 12th. Tel: 43.42.21.35, 2pm-7pm.

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel. Cybelle Langues at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26.(13h - 18h).

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CANADA NEEDS NANNIES/HOUSEKEEPERS immediate placement. No Fee. Diamond Domestics International, 5740 Yonge St., B.14, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2M 3T4. (416) 730 8866. Interviews Paris, Hotel Concorde Saint-Lazare, Sat. Nov. 18th, Sun. Nov. 19th. Write for application or contact Paris representative Mr. Marc Tayag. 40-56-91-69.

SEEK NANNIE, light housekeeping, family in Paris, 3 children, good references, must be able to travel. Knowledge of French. Non-smoker. Full room & board. Send CV + photo: Apt. 163, 12 Rue de l'Abbée de l'Epée, 75005 Paris, Tel. 46469176.

HOUSEKEEPER NEEDED for family with 3 children & 5 dogs. English speaking, mature, responsible, self starter, references. Excellent opportunity for East German immigrant. Write: P.O. Box 130, Cornwall, NY 12518 or call collect: 914-534-9339 USA

NANNY/HOUSEKEEPER New York. Non-smoker, driver or not, experience, references, 1 yr commitment. English speaking. Letter, photo, phone. Tel: 212-645-9756 or write: M. Madsen, 160 5th Ave, Suite 624, NY, NY 10010

SEEKING A FULL-TIME, YOUNG, experienced British lady to take care of 3 children, ages 8, 6 and 4, based in Paris. Reply Box 1197, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

CHILD CARE/HOUSEKEEPER Non-smoker, English speaking. Send photo, letter & phone to: P. Ahmed, P.O. Box 758, Madison, New Jersey 07940 USA

AU PAIR - 10-month baby. Responsible non-smoker, 1 year. Room-board, salary. Letter & photo. M.Levy 515 Marin Ave, Mill Valley, CA 94941

PARIS 17th, SEEKING NANNY, of British nationality and qualified, for one year old boy. Tel (1) 47.64.90.80.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

ENGLISH NANNIES & MOTHERS' HELPS. All staff thoroughly interviewed. Full dossiers supplied. Excellent terms of business. UK licensed 21 yrs. NASH AGENCY, 53 Church Rd, Hove, Sussex, UK Tel:(273) 206889 (403) 711436 fax (403) 711462.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

IRISH, BRITISH, SCOTTISH Nannies/Governesses trained and experienced with scrupulously checked references. Available for posts worldwide. We have currently 3 Norland Nannies, The Creme de la Creme, and trained Baby Nurses for New Borns. Call Eileen Wright, Regency Nannies, 50 Han Cresent, London SW1X ONA. (GB Licence). Tel 01-225-1055 or Fax 01-225-0195.

AU PAIR. We're placing Scandinavian girls for childcare and domestic work in Europe and worldwide. For information, please write to: The Au Pair Magazine, Skraddargr. 2A, 11127 Stockholm, Sweden, or FAX: + 46 498 230 71.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Nannies for int'l jobs from Occasional & Permanent Nanny Agency, 2 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JE Tel: 01 225 1555. Licensed annually in UK SE8810.

SPANISH GIRL, 25, speaking English/French seeks family as Au-Pair in Japan. Contact: R. Zorzo/Virgen de Luc 42, 28027 Madrid, Spain. Tel: 34-1-403 99 77 or 551 40 64

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH MATERNITY Nurses and Nannies available immediately for Paris. All staff fully interviewed. PARIS NANNIES, Telephone: 64 22 98 99. Fax: 64 22 03 08.

YOUNG WOMAN, 19 YEARS, French, with car, seeks stable position as nurse, declared, room & board, in "bourgeois" family. France: 94718118

CHAMBERMAID, seeks job in Paris or abroad. Live-in with food. Tel: French Provinces (16) 4483 5496 from 5.30pm

WOMAN seeks childcare/cleaning work in exchange for housing, experienced. Fluent English. Paris 47844385

YOUNG MAN seeks domestic position, in Paris, full or part time. Tel: Paris 48.43.06.88.

BOOKS

BOOKS IN PRINT; CD'S' SOFTWARE You can fill all your needs with one letter of FAX to us. BTS WORLDWIDE Box S, 15 Walden St. Concord, MA 01742 or FAX 508-369-0501. Amex, MC, Visa, Bank Draft accepted.

AUTO SHIPPING

SAVE ON CAR SHIPPING. AMESCO, Kribbestr 2, Antwerp Belgium. To/from US, Africa. Regular Ro-Ro sailing. Free hotel. Tl 32/3/231-4239 Fx 232-6353

AUTOMOBILES

PORSCHE 959, comfort version, 4,200 km, silver metallic, export price ex stock US$ 675,000.- Auto Gruner, W. Germany Tel: (0)731/60033, Fax: (0)731/60044

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444. Nice 9321 3550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSCO

Tax free cars Sales - shipping - insurance.

We keep a constant stock of most European and Japanese makes competitively priced. (No RHD or US Specs). Ask for our multi-color catalog.

TRANSCO NV, 95 Noorderlaan, 2030 ANTWERP, BELGIUM Tl 323/542 6240 Tx 35207 Trans b Fax: 323/542 5897

new TAX-FREE used Range Rover + Chevrolet + etc. Mercedes + BMW + Audi + etc. Cadillac + Jeep + Jaguar + etc. Same day registration possible renewable up to 5 years

ICZKOVITS

Claridenstrasse 36, CH-8027 Zurich Tel: 01/202 76 10, Telex 815915.

Fax: 01/202 76 30

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Alfa, Audi, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, Opel, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

ATK WORLDWIDE TAX FREE CARS. Export + shipping + registration. All new & used cars, Free radio. ATK NV, Ankerrui 22, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel: 323 / 2311653. Telex: 31535. Fax: 323 / 2316416. ATK, since 1959.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

EURO U.S.A. SPECIFICATIONS Tax free cars EPA/DOT conversions, shipping. E.A.C. Gevers Deynootweg 1130A, 2586 BX The Hague, Holland. Tl: 31.70.559245 Fx 500624 Tlx 33230.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES expire? Fast solution: Pershon Ltd.; BCM Box 49, LONDON WC1N 3XX, UK. tel 01-404-5011 fx 01-8469913. We insure also cars at once.

BOATS/YACHTS

SELLING SPLENDID DUTCH YACHT. A new way of living in PARIS. 100 yrs. old in Bastille harbour, fully equipped, quality fittings. Tel (1) 4347 3149 (after 8.30pm) for Mr. Pussard (1) 4798 7337

HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES

DR. NORMAN MILLS
BDS LONDON UNIVERSITY
MA HARVARD UNIVERSITY

- Dental implants for fixed replacement of missing teeth or dentures.
- Cosmetic dentistry to conceal dents or gaps.
- Adult orthodontics.
- Emergency service.

82 Wimpole Street, London W1M 7DB Tel: 01-935-0545.

MEDICAL INSURANCE EXPATS State date of birth. Working abroad. Anderson, PO Box 6, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

LEGAL SERVICES

IMMIGRANT & BUSINESS VISAS TO THE UNITED STATES. Consult with Samuel Joy Levine U.S. Immigration Attorney, Karachi (92) (21) 528091 Nov. 9-15, New Delhi Nov. 16-17 (91) (11) 2525464, Lahore (92) (42) 69971 Nov. 20-21.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE IN ONE DAY, no travel, low cost. LEGAL CARE, 13861 Beach Blvd, 29, Westminster, CA 92683 USA (714) 891-5409.

SERVICES

MY AMERICAN CONNECTION will be your personal shopper in USA. Anything, from a pen refill to an automobile. Quickly. Reasonably. My American Connection, P.O. Box 2237, Cleveland, Ohio 44122. Fax: 216-467-0933 or Tlx: 825644

LOW COST FLIGHTS

VISIT USA
American Passenger Consolidators

London to	1 Way	Return
New York	£168	£248
Boston	£181	£248
Miami	£201	£347
Orlando	£201	£347
Tampa	£201	£347
Los Angeles	£221	£387
San Francisco	£221	£387
Washington	£181	£307

EXPERTS IN LAST MINUTE TICKETS. CLUB-FIRST-CONCORDE AMAZING DISCOUNTS - American Passenger Consolidators, 15a Shepherds Market, Mayfair, London W1. Tel: 01-499-0743. Fax 01-495-3953.

Page 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

LONDON

FINE HAVANA CIGARS

DAVIDOFF
MONTE CRISTO
H. UPMANN
ROMEO Y JULIETA
BOLIVAR
PUNCH

and many other hand-made fine havana cigars.

Stored in our HAVANA ROOM at the ideal temperature and in humidified conditions.

Also available are cigar cases, cutters, humidors and a wide range of smokers' accessories.

35 St James's Street, London S.W.1. Telephone 01-930 3079 Fax: 01-930 5887

1789 THE TIMES A Unique Opportunity

Choose any date in this tumultuous year and receive the ORIGINAL four page 18th century issue, hand-printed on contemporary rag paper. Your chosen paper will be magnificently bound in maroon cloth and leather with gold blocked decoration and acid free end papers. A name and date label is optional. We have only one issue for each date and orders will be treated strictly in rotation. The price of £225.00 per issue includes binding, postage, packing and insurance.

Order your 1789 Times exclusively from: PRESS ARCHIVES LTD. Chaucer Business Park, Kemsing, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 6PL

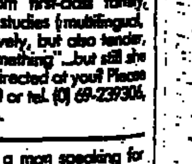
Tel: 0732 63396 Fax: 0732 63397 Access Visa

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS HAMPERS from SHROPSHIRE

Filled with sumptuous home-made delicacies using Shropshire produce, plus fine wines, local cheeses, smoked hams, game and salmon. Brochure from HAMPERS, HAMPERS, HAMPERS & HAMPERS of BISHOP'S CASTLE, Moat Home, 2 Welsh Street, Bishop Castle, Shropshire SY9 5BZ.

Tel. (0588) 638317.

FRIENDSHIPS



Internationale Partnervermittlung erster Kreise...

Headoffice International Partnership Agency for VIP in West Germany, Frankfurt

Claudia Püschel-Knies GmbH

Please call: daily from 3 - 7 p.m.

Headoffice West-Germany, Frankfurt T. (0) 6241/27450 + T. (0) 69-239306 Telefax: (0) 6241/28630

Vivacious blonde, early 30's, 172, with class, style, charme and esprit, with long hair and long legs, top-figure, from first-class family, internationally minded, high-school diploma and studies (multilingual, self-confident and able to move in any circles, lively, but also tender, emotional, erotic. A woman with the "certain something"...but still she hasn't met "Mr. Right"! Do you feel this might be directed at you? Please call: West Germany, Frankfurt, tel. (0) 6241/27450 or tel. (0) 69-239306, daily from 3-7 p.m., also Saturdays and Sundays.

English Lord...end 50's (British ancient nobility), a man speaking for himself...a gentleman through and through, several degrees, speaks English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, is a member of the UNO and is also known as an author. He is the owner of a beautiful castle-property and seeks an adequate companion through life. Are you the one? Please call: Headoffice for International Partnership-Agency, West Germany, Frankfurt, tel.: (0) 69/239306, daily from 3-7 p.m.

Introduction

The agency for companionship and marriage

M.Th. Kläy, CH-3001 BERN/Neuengasse 45, Tel. 0041-31-22 21 12

Documentation on request

Swiss — worldwide — since 1956

ASIAN LADIES LOOKING FOR friendship view marriage. Details from: ICE BREAKERS, 545 Orchard Rd, 13-03 For East Shopping Centre, Singapore 0923. Tel: 732 8745 Fax 235 3780

International Herald Tribune ads work

ENRICH YOUR SOCIAL LIFE!

Are you looking for that special person or just more opportunities to meet kindred spirits? Savoir Vivre is different. Designed for the discerning and sophisticated, it provides more interesting introductions.

01 581 4328 anytime including evenings and weekends or Fax (01) 823 [illegible]

SAVOIR VIVRE
A SOCIAL CONTACT NETWORK
87 JERMYN STREET
LONDON SW1Y 6JE

Entitled to a tax-free car? Contact Saab.

You can make substantial savings on the price of a new Saab if you are on international assignment, or due to be posted abroad. Contact Saab International and Diplomat Sales for full details of our range and our special program.

Please send me more information about the Saab range and the Saab International and Diplomat Sales program

Name ______
Address ______
City Zip code ______ Country ______
Country of final use ______

SAAB

Saab-Scania AB Saab Car Division International and Diplomat Sales S-611 81 Nyköping Sweden Telefax + 46 155 44308

IHT 11/11/89

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.